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Reis Treggor/Reuters

Royal Welcome in U.K. for Spain's King and Queen

King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Queen Sofia, left, being greeted Tuesday by the prince and princess of Wales at the start of their four-day visit to Britain, the first by a Spanish monarch in 81 years. The visit is to address a joint session of Parliament on Wednesday, a privilege never before accorded a foreign sovereign. Spanish and British officials were said to have held talks on the future of Gibraltar.

Qadhafi Assails Reagan

Libyan Rules Out Peace, Calling President a 'Nazi'

Reuters

TRIPOLI, Libya — Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, called President Ronald Reagan a "new Nazi" in remarks published Tuesday and said peace with him was impossible.

In a statement to the Yugoslav media, published in papers here one week after U.S. air raids on Libya, Colonel Qadhafi said, "We will continue to fight imperialism until peace returns to the earth.

"Reagan is a new Nazi," Colonel Qadhafi said, "and there can be no peace with him as peace was impossible with Hitler, and as Nazism fell by an alliance of peoples, so Reagan must fall by an alliance of all the Earth's peoples."

Raids on Tripoli and the eastern city of Benghazi caused the deaths of 43 people, according to official figures.

Colonel Qadhafi's statement said it was unprecedented for leaders of big powers, such as Mr. Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain "to go and kill women and children, proving their cowardice and moral decadence and scorn for the Earth's peoples and their value."

British-based U.S. fighter-bombers were used in the raids.

"We will fight in the name of millions of persecuted blacks in America and millions of Red Indians whom America has exterminated," he said. "We will fight America in a single trench with the besieged people of Nicaragua until America lifts its hand from them and lifts its hand from Palestine, South Africa and Angola."

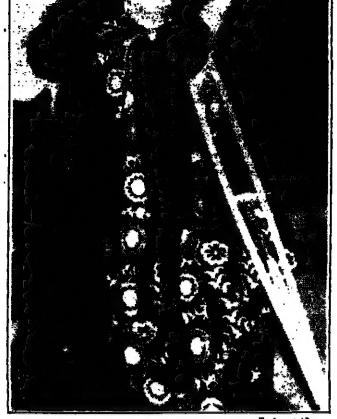
■ **Damage Visible in Benghazi**

Christopher Dickey of The Washington Post reported earlier from Benghazi, Libya:

The main civilian and military airport here, bombed by U.S. planes, was open and operating normally again Monday, but there remained visible signs that both civilian and military Libyan planes were damaged in the raid.

Repair work masked some of the damage, and some wreckage had been dragged behind a hangar.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



The Associated Press

Holding a crutch, Safia Qadhafi, wife of the Libyan leader, assails the United States in a meeting with reporters.

6 EC Nations Act to Reduce Libyan Presence

Reuters

LONDON — Six European nations took action against Libya on Tuesday, following a decision by European Community nations to restrict the activities of Libyan missions.

Britain is to expel 21 Libyans, and West Germany is ordering Tripoli to cut its embassy staff to fewer than 15, from 41.

Greece, however, backed away from the agreement, claiming that no "solid proof" of state-sponsored terrorism had been presented.

Denmark's foreign minister, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, said his country would expel several of its seven resident Libyan diplomats "as soon as possible."

Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands are to cut the number of Libyan diplomats accredited in their countries, said Luxembourg's foreign minister, Jacques Poos.

He said the size of the cuts would be decided next week. The three countries together have seven diplomats in Tripoli, while Libya has 14 diplomats in the Benelux nations.

The British government said that 21 Libyans had been detained in various parts of the country and would be expelled, in the interests of national security, for having organized student revolutionary activity.

In Bonn, West German government sources said that Libya would be told to cut the staff of its People's Bureau, or embassy, to fewer than 15, from 41, including 11 diplomats. Bonn planned to reduce its personnel in Tripoli to the same number, the sources added.

In Washington, the White House welcomed action by the European allies to isolate Libya, but said more cooperation was wanted.

"This is the sort of action the president is looking for," said Larry Speakes, the spokesman for President Ronald Reagan.

"Quite frankly, though, more needs to be done," he said. "There are additional steps that can and should be taken in concert with our allies and we will be working with our allies in the coming weeks and we will take up these kinds of issues at the economic summit in Tokyo."

There was no immediate U.S. reaction to the Greek statement.

[The Reagan administration disclosed Tuesday that it had decided not to expel the 2,000 to 3,000 Libyans in the United States, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

[John C. Whitehead, the deputy secretary of state, said that as "there will be a Libya after Qadhafi" it might help the U.S. position in a post-Qadhafi Libya if a number of Libyans had been closely exposed to the United States.]

The foreign ministers from the 12-nation EC agreed Monday to restrict the activities of Libyan missions and pledged more diplomatic efforts to end violence in the Mediterranean region and avert further U.S. military action against Libya following the April 15 air raids.

A Greek government spokesman, Miltiades Papaioannou, said that Greece had strong reservations about the effectiveness of the measures decided Monday in Luxembourg, and had succeeded in persuading the EC to open a dialogue with Libya.

"As far as implementation of the measures is concerned," he said, "we will take into account national circumstances and whether there will be tangible proof of the guilt of certain countries over terrorist acts, which has not emerged until now."

Greece, he said, "signed yesterday's decisions so that it would not be maliciously accused, as on previous occasions, of contributing in any way to the spread of terrorism."

The Dutch Foreign Ministry in The Hague said it had not seen the Greek government's statement. But a ministry spokesmen said, "We're confident that the Greeks, in conformity with what was decided in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

RELATED ARTICLES

■ Gorbachev accused the Western allies of accelerating the arms race. Page 2.

■ Israel's leader urged the Council of Europe to consider a 10-year economic aid plan for the Middle East. Page 2.

■ Britain, France and the U.S. vetoed a UN resolution criticizing Washington. Page 2.

■ A detailed look at how the raid against Libya was carried out. Insights, Page 8.

U.S. Alleges Plot to Arm Iran

United Press International

NEW YORK — Seventeen persons including a retired Israeli general were indicted Tuesday on charges of conspiring to illegally ship more than $2 billion worth of arms-made weapons, including jets, jet fighters, bombers, helicopters and tanks.

Marty Rapaport, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Customs Service, said the case "the largest illegal export of arms in the United States ever."

Among those identified in criminal complaints filed in U.S. District Court in Manhattan were four Germans, three Americans, two Israelis, two Greeks, a Norwegian, and a Briton.

Some of the 17 suspects were arrested Monday in Bermuda, where they had gone to "consummate" the contract for one of the deals, said U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani, who announced the indictments along with William von Raab, U.S. Customs Service commissioner.

Four suspects, including the former Israeli general, Abraham Bar-Am, were arrested elsewhere. The eight other suspects are still being sought.

Included in the alleged scheme was the proposed sale to Iran of about $800 million in U.S. arms now in Israel, Mr. Giuliani said. It is illegal to sell U.S.-produced weapons to Iran.

One of the Americans arrested, Nickos Minardos, 54, of Beverly Hills, California, was to ship some of the weapons from Israel to Iran.

The retired general, Mr. Bar-Am, was described in court papers as having served 30 years in the Israeli Defense Forces. It said he is in the reserve officer corps serving in an advisory position for the Northern Army Command in Israel.

The indictment alleged that two Israelis wanted to sell 3,750 TOW missiles, 18 F-4 fighter-bomber planes, five C-130E Hercules transports, 46 Skyhawk fighter-bombers, 30 Sparrow guided missiles, 200 AIM guided missiles and other military hardware manufactured in the United States. Also included were Bell helicopters and M-48 tanks.

France Would Have Backed U.S. Raid If It Was Aimed at Removing Qadhafi

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — The French government was in favor of a more ambitious and hard-hitting raid against Libya than the one carried out last week by the United States, French officials said Tuesday.

The officials, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said that the French government was ready to support a U.S. action aimed at "removing" in Libya, meaning the removal from power of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

However, they said that they opposed the limited action carried out April 15 against Libya on the ground that anything short of an overthrow of Colonel Qadhafi would have negative consequences, including an instilling of Arab extremism and the weakening of the moderate Arab states.

The officials said the French told the Americans that the hazards of a punitive attack were therefore probably greater than the benefits.

The French view is that moderate Arab states would be happy to have Colonel Qadhafi deposed but that they cannot publicly support any move against him because of the pressure of public opinion and the popularity, throughout the Middle East of opinions that are considered extremist in the West.

"We have to be careful with the moderate states," an official here said. "We shouldn't do anything to contribute to the destabilization of these countries. The movements of public opinion in them are dangerous."

The officials, defending the refusal of the government here to allow U.S. planes to fly over French territory in the military operation, seemed to confirm a statement made Monday by President Ronald Reagan that some European countries proposed an "all out" attack against Libya.

Mr. Reagan said Monday that several European countries favored a "real, major action against Libya." Other U.S. officials said that President François Mitterrand of France had suggested before the raid that the United States take stronger measures.

"If the United States had been ready to do something to change the situation in Libya, we would have approved," an official involved in the French decision said. He did not comment directly on Mr. Mitterrand's position.

The officials also said they had found it difficult — in part for reasons of national pride — to agree to an operation in which they had been excluded from the planning.

The official involved in the decision said that in the days leading up to the American attack, the United States showed no interest in discussing its plan with France.

"We would have been ready to discuss the situation, but the occasion didn't arise," the official said. "We were simply told that something was going to be done, and we were given only a matter of hours to decide whether we would allow the overflight or not."

The officials spoke Tuesday against a background of concern here over what they see as a strong anti-French reaction in the United States following the government's refusal to allow the U.S. overflight.

Mr. Reagan criticized the French refusal Monday, saying that it was "difficult to understand" and that he saw "no justification" for it.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said in a brief interview Tuesday: "I don't like the misunderstanding

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Kirchschläger Reports on Waldheim

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

VIENNA — President Rudolf Kirchschläger said Tuesday that documents about Kurt Waldheim's wartime activities provided by the United Nations and the World Jewish Congress proved that he should have been aware of German atrocities against resistance fighters in the Balkans but offered no substantiation for other charges.

Mr. Kirchschläger said the other charges were that Mr. Waldheim took part in war crimes and knew of the deportation of Jews from Greece.

The report came in a television address a day before a national election, in which the former secretary-general of the United Nations is the conservative People's Party candidate and is favored to succeed Mr. Kirchschläger.

Speaking from Salzburg, Mr. Waldheim said that, with the president's declaration, all accusations against me had collapsed."

Mr. Kirchschläger said that, on the strength of the documents provided to Austria from the archives of the former UN War Crimes Commission, he would not "serve as a prosecutor to bring a case before a court.

The documents obtained from the World Jewish Congress, Mr. Kirchschläger said, showed that as of Dec. 1, 1943, Mr. Waldheim, then a first lieutenant, was in charge of preparing reports for a German Army group command headquarters in Salonika, Greece, on the conduct of the war in the Balkan [illegible]

Therefore, knowledge has to be [illegible] given granted of reprisal measures in warfare against the partisans, so-called "atonement measures" by the German authorities," Mr. Kirchschläger said in the only passage of his speech that appeared to implicate Mr. Waldheim at least in knowledge of such war crimes as mass executions of hostages in Greece and Yugoslavia.

A spokesman for Mr. Waldheim said the former secretary-general had never denied knowing that in talks between the German Army and Yugoslav partisans both sides had used reprisal killings.

Mr. Kirchschläger said there were no references to the fate of Jews

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Libya Raid Helps Gorbachev Polish Image of Peace

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

MILAN — With Soviet-American relations back in the deep freeze, Mikhail S. Gorbachev is again making headway as a peace candidate in Western Europe.

Divisions within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization over the U.S. bombing of Libya and the flurry of disarmament proposals put forward by the Soviet leader have underscored his awareness of the importance of public diplomacy on opinion in Western Europe.

Those efforts are disconforting the Reagan administration and West European governments, which say that Mr. Gorbachev's proposals overlap and are frequently contradictory.

Western officials point to the sweeping conventional disarmament proposals Mr. Gorbachev made Friday in East Berlin as a clear case of Soviet public diplomacy undercutting the modest progress they said had been made in private negotiations in Vienna.

A consensus seems to have formed in the Reagan administration that Mr. Gorbachev is putting out peace proposals without careful thought. Mr. Gorbachev faces such enormous tasks at home and so much opposition within the Kremlin that he is, in this view, flailing about with these initiatives to give the impression of movement.

To some analysts from both Western and Eastern Europe, however, there is wishful

NEWS ANALYSIS

thinking in this American view of the Soviet proposals. These analysts attribute far more calculation, and control, to Mr. Gorbachev.

After the bombing of Libya, the Soviet general secretary avoided a direct confrontation with the United States, seeking instead to make public relations gains by saying the Americans lived by "the law of the jungle."

West European officials did not expect the Russians to engage directly in the defense of Libya's leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi. But they are puzzled by how little Moscow seems to have done for the Libyan.

There are no signs, for example, that the Russians alerted Colonel Qadhafi to the impending attack, though they certainly would have been aware of the departure of American F-111 bombers from England, and of other military movements, hours before the raid.

A question being asked in Europe is whether the Russians would have preferred to see Colonel Qadhafi martyred, causing anti-U.S. passions to run even higher in the Arab world and possibly leading to a more pliable regime in Tripoli.

Regardless, the Russians have reason to be pleased by the reaction to the American raid.

The European Parliament voted Thursday in Strasbourg, France, to condemn the American attack as "a threat to international peace," and there were anti-American protests in several European cities. The Russians have portrayed the raid on Libya as part of a pattern of American actions that hurt the cause of peace embraced publicly by Mr. Gorbachev.

Echoes of this approach were heard at a weekend conference in Milan on East-West relations. Delegates from the East lumped the Libyan affair with the American refusal to accept a nuclear test ban, U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels and other U.S. policies.

It is not clear that Mr. Gorbachev has decided to embark on a broad campaign similar to the Soviet peace offensives of the 1950s and 1960s that usually took priority over negotiating agreements with the United States. His assertions of willingness to meet with President Ronald Reagan suggest that he has not.

But he is using his public disclosures of disarmament proposals to locate and tug at another seam in the fabric of Atlantic unity. This has annoyed the Reagan administration, which has asked Mr. Gorbachev to return to secret negotiations as the way to progress.

The public proposals seem to have perplexed Washington and been discounted by American public opinion. But Mr. Gorbachev made it clear his intended target was Western Europe in the speech Friday in East Berlin: He proposed that the Warsaw Pact and NATO sharply reduce their ground forces so there could be disarmament "from the Atlantic to the Urals."

That phrase paid homage to Charles de

Capone's Vault Yields Neither Booty Nor Bones

United Press International

CHICAGO — Soon after a vault was discovered beneath the former headquarters of Al Capone, rumors arose that it held a hoard of cash and jewels, a stockpile of bootleg liquor or bodies of his enemies.

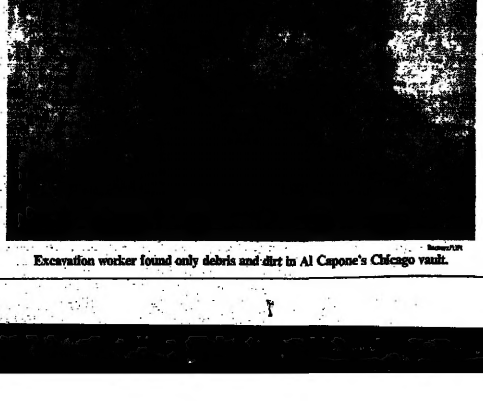
But two hours of digging through brick and concrete have revealed a chamber containing nothing but dirt and debris.

As workmen used bulldozers and dynamite to knock down walls beneath the abandoned Lexington Hotel, a Chicago television station broadcast a two-hour live program interspersed with interviews of people who knew Capone and film from his heyday.

But when it was all over, Geraldo Rivera, who narrated the event, had nothing to show viewers. Excavators found several empty bottles and a porcelain sign reading "Adams Express Co." Mr. Rivera apologized to the nationwide audience.

Capone virtually ran the city during Prohibition. He had come to Chicago from New York and became the most famous, and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Reuters/UPI

Excavation worker found only debris and dirt in Al Capone's Chicago vault.

Indonesia and Malaysia Protest Raids But Ignore Demands to Snub Reagan

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Indonesia and Malaysia, both of which have substantial Moslem populations, were embarrassed by the U.S. air raids on Libya last week but have ignored calls to cancel President Ronald Reagan's visit to the region at the end of the month, diplomats said Tuesday.

The diplomats said, however, that high-level representations about the attack will probably be made to Mr. Reagan when he visits the Indonesian island of Bali from April 29 to May 2 for talks with regional leaders.

Mr. Reagan is scheduled to meet President Suharto of Indonesia and foreign ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The association includes Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Singapore and the Philippines have refrained from taking sides in the U.S.-Libya clash. Thailand, a U.S. ally, has said it regretted the attack and called for an end to hostilities. In the United Nations, Thailand voted Monday to support a Security Council resolution condemning the raids. The resolution was vetoed by the United States, Britain and France.

Although Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand are predominantly non-Moslem nations, Moslem organizations in these and the other three ASEAN countries have protested the U.S. attack on Libya.

Mr. Reagan's visit to Indonesia, just prior to the summit meeting of industrialized nations in Tokyo, will be the first to the region by an American president in 10 years.

In Jakarta, Paul D. Wolfowitz, the newly appointed U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, sought Tuesday to defuse ASEAN criticism of the air strikes against Libya.

The strongest criticism has come from Indonesia and Malaysia. The governments of both face general elections this year or next and are concerned about the activities of militant or fundamentalist Islamic opposition groups.

Mr. Wolfowitz, former assistant

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INSIDE

■ The Soviet-Afghan offensive against the Afghan guerrillas is said to be threatening a major resistance base. Page 4.

■ The Reagan administration said a nuclear test ban might encourage proliferation. Page 5.

■ In the 1979 Iran crisis, former Senator James Abourezk went to Tehran on behalf of Senator Edward M. Kennedy to try to gain the release of the U.S. hostages. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. consumer prices fell 0.4 percent in March. Page 9.

■ Volkswagen agreed to sell its Triumph-Adler office-equipment unit to Olivetti of Italy. Page 9.

U.S., France And Britain Veto Measure On Bombing

Reuters

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States, Britain and France cast the first triple veto in five years on Monday night to kill a Security Council resolution condemning last week's U.S. air raids against targets in Libya.

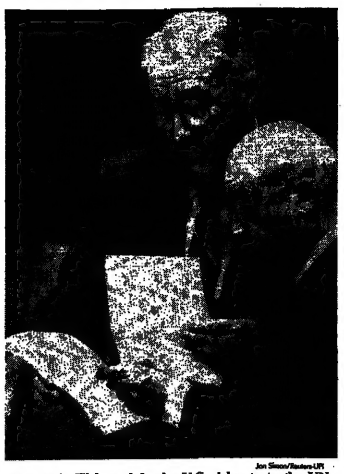
Australia and Denmark joined the three Western permanent members of the 15-nation council in opposing the resolution, which called on all parties to show restraint "in this critical situation and to resolve their differences by peaceful means in keeping with the United Nations Charter."

The draft condemned "all terrorist activities whether perpetrated by individuals, groups or states," but made no mention of Libya except as a victim of armed attacks by the United States.

The five nonaligned sponsors of the draft — Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Arab Emirates — were supported by the Soviet Union, China, Bulgaria and Thailand. Venezuela abstained.

The chief U.S. representative, Vernon A. Walters, called the resolution unacceptable because it failed to mention the "brutal campaign of terror waged by Libya" that prompted the U.S. action.

It was the first time the United States, Britain and France had cast a triple veto since April 1981, when they blocked an attempt to impose sanctions against South Africa for its policies in South-West Africa, or Namibia.



Jon Simon/Reuters-UPI

Vernon A. Walters, left, the U.S. delegate to the UN, conferring with the French envoy, Claude de Kemoularia.

Qadhafi Says Reagan Makes Peace Impossible

(Continued from Page 1)

there, the tail sections of two large Soviet-made transport helicopters lay charred and twisted. Littered across the ground were the plastic fins, the fuses and some of the unexploded cones of "bomblets" from American cluster bombs.

Precise information about the damage inflicted on military targets in Libya remains scarce. Reporters have not been allowed to visit any military sites.

But after escorted trips to seven other places where American bombs landed, in Benghazi and Tripoli, there is mounting evidence that the U.S. attacks were considerably less precise than the Pentagon has claimed.

At the same time, there are indications that the military damage was more than the Libyans are willing to admit and that some claims of civilian losses are exaggerated.

Both here and in Tripoli, 400 miles (650 kilometers) to the west, bombs appear to have cut wide swaths through at least two civilian areas that were not close to any targets acknowledged by Washington. There was also damage evident here to buildings near military installations.

In Benghazi, a city of 400,000, an elementary school was shattered by the impact of blast and shrapnel from at least two explosive devices.

As children in blue uniforms greeted reporters with chants of "Down, down U.S.A.," a 500-pound (225-kilogram) unexploded bomb lay exposed in the courtyard. A nearby dispensary was crushed.

A line of craters near the center of the city ran near an overpass and ended with the devastation of a large single-story home. Neighbors said an old woman and a young man and his baby daughter were killed.

Since the attacks, Libya has had the opportunity to obscure and possibly falsify some evidence. American reporters constantly compare notes and scrutinize details to avoid being duped. The results frequently are inconclusive.

In orange and olive groves near the adjacent Tripoli civilian and military airports, for instance, at least one of the craters appeared to have been the result of excavation. But elsewhere in the same area charred trees and shreds of parachutes on which some bombs apparently descended suggested that a pilot had missed the airport by at least two miles.

The government-escorted tour in Benghazi on Monday for more than 200 journalists featured damage to a recently built rehabilitation center for the handicapped, but this appears to have been slight.

At the Jalal Hospital here, official spokesmen said that 24 civilians had died in the raid, 93 were injured and of those about 26 still were hospitalized. But nurses said that at least 20 of the current patients with bomb-related wounds were soldiers.

Monday, Colonel Qadhafi's wife, Safia, spoke to reporters in front of her home in the Libyan leader's Tripoli headquarters complex. The home was damaged by bombs and the Qadhafis lost an adopted daughter in the raid. Colonel Qadhafi has not met with the Western media since the air raids.

Mrs. Qadhafi, holding a crutch, said she would forever consider the United States her enemy, news agencies reported from Tripoli, "unless they give Reagan the death sentence."

If she ever found the U.S. pilot who dropped the bombs on her house "I will kill him myself," she vowed. As for her husband, he is no terrorist, she said, because if he were "I would not have children with him."

Libya, Officially, Is Now 'Great'

Agence France-Presse

TRIPOLI, Libya — Colonel Moamar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, has added the word "great" to the official name of his country.

Colonel Qadhafi, in an interview with Yugoslav television Monday night, said the new name would be the "Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya."

He said he was "responding to many requests to do so." The Libyan mass media began referring Tuesday to the country by the new name.

6 Nations Are Acting On Libya

(Continued from Page 1)

Luxembourg, will follow the EC consensus."

Strong West German moves against Libya had been expected after Chancellor Helmut Kohl said last week that Bonn had independent evidence linking Tripoli with the bombing of a West Berlin discotheque in which two persons were killed and 230 injured.

Bonn's mission in Tripoli is staffed by 22 persons, including 11 diplomats. The sources said it was planned to cut the staff to the minimum number needed to deal with the interests the 1,500 West Germans living in Libya.

In Britain, the expulsion order involving the 21 Libyans included a trainee pilot who said he was ready to bomb U.S. military targets. The 21, all men, were held in custody following an operation that involved the police in England, Scotland and Wales, officials said.

One of the detainees was described by the Home Office as a trainee pilot based at an Oxford air school who had told Tripoli Radio of his readiness to organize a suicide squad to attack U.S. targets.

The home secretary, Douglas Hurd, who is the minister responsible for police and internal security, said in Parliament that student activity in support of a foreign power did not necessarily affect national security.

In present circumstances, however, he said, the continued presence of the 21 was considered against the national interest.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said in Parliament that Britain was considering further action, possibly involving other trainee pilots and aircraft engineers.

Gorbachev Says NATO Accelerates Arms Race

United Press International

BERLIN — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and Erich Honecker, the leader of East Germany, accused the United States and its European allies on Tuesday of accelerating the arms race and extending it into space.

The leaders and their aides met in East Berlin before Mr. Gorbachev and the Soviet delegation to a Communist Party congress here returned to Moscow, ending Mr. Gorbachev's first visit to East Germany as Soviet leader.

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Honecker reached "a common assessment of the tense situation in the world," according to a joint communiqué carried by ADN, the official East German news agency.

It said they expressed concern that "the U.S. administration and its closest NATO allies are pursuing a policy of accelerating the arms race and extending it to space while destroying the existing strategic military balance."

The communiqué assailed the West German government for supporting U.S. research for a space-based anti-missile defense.

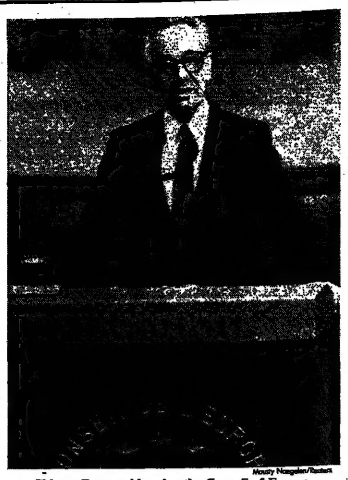
■ **U.S. Toll Questioned**

The Soviet Union has evidence that the U.S. Air Force suffered greater losses than it has admitted in the April 15 raid on Libya, a Kremlin spokesman said Tuesday, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Vladimir B. Lomeiko, the chief Foreign Ministry spokesman, said the Soviet Union knew through "national technical means" and other sources that the Americans had lost more than the one F-111 bomber they reported missing. The phrase "national technical means" usually refers to spy satellites.

Mr. Lomeiko said that in addition to the F-111, the wreckage of two U.S. planes was seen on the ground and two other planes were lost, though he did not say where. Other sources said six planes had been lost, he added, without naming the sources.

In Washington, the Defense Department denied that more than one plane had been downed. "That's nonsense," said a spokesman, Bob Prucha. "There is absolutely no truth to it."



Moshe Milner/Reuters

Shimon Peres, addressing the Council of Europe.

Peres Asks Europeans For 10-Year Mideast Aid

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel urged Western Europe on Tuesday to take a leading role in the search for peace in the Middle East by helping shore up the region's economies and by uniting to fight terrorism.

Speaking at the 21-nation Council of Europe headquarters here, Mr. Peres said the Middle East's greatest challenge was its severe economic problems.

"There is no hope for stable peace without a stable economy," he said.

The Council of Europe, he said, "can assume a leadership position in the launching of an imaginative 10-year economic program, thus promoting stability and peace in the region."

Mr. Peres suggested that oil-consuming countries agree to set up an economic rehabilitation plan for the Middle East by using some of the $70 billion they are expected to save this year from lower oil prices.

The starting point, he said, could be a resolution at the Tokyo summit meeting next month of seven industrialized nations.

The suggestion for a multi-billion-dollar development plan for the Middle East was the focus of talks Mr. Peres held with the French leadership in Paris on Monday. Mr. Peres put forward the idea in March and discussed it earlier this month during a trip to the United States.

Mr. Peres said that he welcomed the decision Monday of European Community foreign ministers to restrict the activities of Libyan diplomatic missions in Europe.

"It's the first step taken by European foreign ministers to recognize the existence of the problem and to try to resolve them," he said.

Indonesia and Malaysia Protest U.S. Air Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, emphasized at a press conference that the United States had not attacked Libya because it was an Arab or a Moslem state.

"Our problem with Libya," he said, "stems from the fact that the government of Libya sponsors, supports, finances and carries out terrorist activities."

Indonesia has said it regretted the U.S. attack on Libya, a fellow member of the Islamic Conference Organization and the Nonaligned Movement. Malaysia also belongs to both groups.

Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said last weekend, after attending a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi at which the U.S. raids were condemned, that if the aim of the attack was to combat terrorism, it should have been directed against terrorists.

He was apparently referring to the civilian deaths reportedly caused by the bombing.

"If it means attacking a country," Mr. Mochtar added, "it is difficult to accept."

Although more Moslems live in Indonesia than in any other country, diplomats say the government's response has been low-key and restrained.

About 80 percent of the country's 170 million people are officially described as Moslems. But the government of President Suharto has resisted pressure to turn his secular administration into an Islamic state.

Diplomats said that Indonesia is wary of both Communist and radical Islamic regimes. Libya does not have a diplomatic mission in Jakarta.

The official condemnation was even more vehement from Malaysia, where about half the 16 million people are Moslem and where Islam is the state religion. Malaysia has closer relations with Libya than does any other ASEAN member.

The Malaysian information minister, Damk Rais Yatim, who was acting as cabinet spokesman, accused the United States of committing "acts of aggression" against innocent Libyan civilians, while a Foreign Ministry statement said Malaysia was "deeply concerned" over the attacks.

Various Moslem and civic organizations in Malaysia urged the government to recall its ambassador from the United States, boycott or cancel the meeting with Mr. Reagan in Bali and call off a visit to Malaysia next month by Mr. Reagan's wife, Nancy, for talks on fighting drug abuse.

But Mr. Rais said the cabinet regarded the visits of Mr. Reagan and his wife as separate from the Libyan affair.

In southern Thailand, meanwhile, in the mainly Moslem province of Songkhla, a small bomb exploded Tuesday on the grounds of the U.S. Consulate. It broke windows but caused no casualties.

Thai police said they were investigating whether the incident was related to the U.S. air attacks against Libya.

There was a spate of bomb hoaxes that forced the evacuation of the U.S. embassies in Singapore and Malaysia late last week. There have also been small-scale anti-American demonstrations by Moslems outside U.S. missions in Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Manila.

Mr. Wolfowitz cautioned against citing Islam as a reason for supporting Colonel Moamar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.

"I think it is a disservice to Islam to in any way claim that Qadhafi deserves the solidarity and support of Moslems," he said. "I do not think he deserves the support and solidarity of any humane person."

■ **U.S. 'Disappointed' by Thais**

A State Department spokesman said Tuesday that the Reagan administration was "deeply disappointed" with Thailand for voting in favor of the UN resolution condemning the U.S. raids on Libya, United Press International reported from Washington.

The spokesman, Bernard Kalb, said the U.S. view had been made known to the Thai government.

Raids Help Gorbachev Woo Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

Gaulle's concept of a Europe that took Soviet security interests into consideration.

Mr. Gorbachev's proposal on conventional disarmament, while at odds with the modest steps American and Soviet negotiators reportedly are pursuing in Vienna, reinforced a proposal he unveiled in January on intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

The proposal on conventional disarmament appears to have been calculated for maximum impact in Western Europe.

In January, Mr. Gorbachev moved a long way toward accepting Mr. Reagan's "zero-zero" proposal, which would do away with Soviet SS-20s and U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

The offer is conditioned on the British and French accepting numerical limits on their nuclear arsenals, something these countries have said they would not do.

But even the hazy prospect of a U.S.-Soviet agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces, or INF, has caused concern within West European governments worried by overwhelming Soviet-bloc superiority in ground forces.

"An agreement to eliminate INF would reopen the debate" on questions such as Soviet superiority in conventional and chemical weapons in Europe, said Stefano Silvestri, an Italian strategic affairs expert who is knowledgeable about NATO's internal positions on arms control.

Mr. Silvestri expressed this view in a paper he prepared for the East-West conference here.

Report on Waldheim File

(Continued from Page 1)

Greek Jews in the documents furnished by the Jewish organization. One, dated March 1943, spoke of the reaction in Salonika to the deportation of the city's Jews, who numbered about 50,000. The other, from June of the same year, recorded the deportation to Germany of some Jews of non-Greek citizenship.

But Mr. Kirchschläger said he could establish no link to Mr. Waldheim because none of the documents indicated where Mr. Waldheim had been before Dec. 1, 1943.

After failing to state that he had been stationed in Greece or Yugoslavia, Mr. Waldheim responded to accusations against him that he had been transferred to Salonika at the end of March 1943.

Later, he changed this account to state that former fellow soldiers had told him their records showed that he had been in Albania during the period in which the Salonika Jews were sent to their deaths.

Mr. Kirchschläger's report, however, dealt only with the documents sent here at Austria's request by the United Nations and the World Jewish Congress.

The president said the UN panel had registered the complaint as prima facie evidence justifying trial. But Yugoslavia never asked for Mr. Waldheim's extradition, said Mr. Kirchschläger, calling this a decisive factor in his conclusion that the case could not have been prosecuted.

WORLD BRIEFS

Poland Imprisons 5 in Outlawed Party

WARSAW (UPI) — A Polish court jailed five leaders of an outlawed political party Tuesday for terms of two to four years. As the sentences were read, about 50 sympathizers made the V-sign in defiance of police.

In proceedings closed to reporters, Leszek Moczulski, 55, the leader of the Confederation of Independent Poland, was sentenced to four years. Krzysztof Krol and Adam Slomka were sentenced to two and a half years each. Andrzej Szomanski and Dariusz Wojcik each were imprisoned for two years.

When the trial opened March 3, all five pleaded not guilty to charges of participation in a "secret organization, provoking public disturbances in Poland, and slandering the state authorities by means of printing illegal publications." Defense lawyers argued that the party had operated legally under provisions of the nation's constitution.

10 U.S. Citizens Leave West Beirut

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Ten Americans, five men and five women, were evacuated from West Beirut Tuesday under armed escort, leaving only a reported five U.S. nationals still in the Moslem sector of the Lebanese capital.

The evacuation to Christian East Beirut, following that of 31 Britons on Sunday, came after two Britons and one American were found dead last week, apparently killed in retaliation for the April 15 British-backed U.S. air raid on Libya.

At the American University Hospital, emergency rooms reportedly were closed Tuesday in a strike by doctors demanding better security. This followed an incident Monday night when Moslem militiamen beat up a doctor treating people wounded in clashes along the Green Line between Moslem and Christian Beirut.

U.S. Lifts Embargo on Italian Wine

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The government has lifted its embargo on Italian wine and will allow it to be imported provided it is certified free of methyl alcohol in toxic amounts, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms said.

The bureau imposed the embargo April 11 after Italy reported more than 20 deaths from contaminated wine. The bureau said Monday that the Italian government has determined that wine shipped or bottled before Dec. 12, 1985, is not contaminated, and testing of wine shipped or bottled before that date is not necessary.

Wine shipped after April 3, when Italy began requiring certification, will be cleared provided it has proof it has passed laboratory analysis, the bureau said. Wine shipped between Dec. 12, 1985, and April 3, 1986, that does not have an analysis certified by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture will be barred.

Soviet Offers Toxic-Arms Inspections

GENEVA (Reuters) — The Soviet Union told the 40-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference on Tuesday that it was ready to allow foreign inspectors to watch its chemical arms plants being destroyed under a projected ban on the weapons.

But the chief Soviet delegate, Viktor L. Israelian, said Moscow remained opposed to a 1984 U.S. proposal that all states agree to open plants to foreign inspectors at 24 hours' notice to prove compliance.

Mr. Israelian said Moscow had agreed in 1984 to permanent international inspection of sites where chemical weapons were being destroyed. Its new proposals also provided for systematic on-site inspection of dismantling and destruction of the manufacturing plants themselves.

Viktor L. Israelian

Hawke Encouraged by EC Farm Talks

BRUSSELS (AP) — Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia said Tuesday that he was encouraged after four hours of talks with European Community leaders on farm trade issues.

"We had a warm and constructive discussion," Mr. Hawke said after meeting with the president of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, and a commission member, Willy de Clercq.

The Australian leader said the Europeans had agreed to continue a policy of no trade interference in Australia's traditional Asian markets, which include Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

500 Feared Drowned in Bangladesh

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) — Bangladeshi officials on Tuesday implored families of victims of a ferryboat accident to collect and identify bodies of relatives piled on river banks. The accident Sunday may have killed up to 500 people.

Authorities have recovered the bodies of 200 people who drowned when the double-decker ferry, Atlas Star, capsized in a storm on Shitalkhya River. About 300 of the 1,000 people aboard were still missing, officials said.

Dhaka newspapers said the capsizing was Bangladesh's worst river disaster. Records show that about 2,000 people a year die in ferry and boat accidents. The ferry disaster occurred as a devastating fire swept through a refugee camp on the outskirts of the capital Sunday, killing as many as 35 people and leaving 20,000 homeless.

For the Record

Indonesia canceled visa-free entry for Australians Tuesday, stranding scores of tourists at airports in its latest reprisal for Sydney newspaper articles critical of President Suharto. *(Reuters)*

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa held talks Monday night in Luxembourg with his Portuguese counterpart, Pedro Pires de Miranda, on "problems of common interest," believed to include Namibia, Portuguese diplomats said Tuesday. *(Reuters)*

About 300,000 Bombay port and dock workers have threatened an indefinite strike in June for higher pay that would affect India's 10 major ports, a union leader said Tuesday. *(Reuters)*

A strike by 1,200 electricians affected work at Finland's two nuclear power stations and shut other power plants Monday, widening a campaign for more pay by unions in several industries. *(Reuters)*

Capone Vault Yields Debris

(Continued from Page 1)

probably the most powerful leader of organized crime of the time.

He moved into several of the middle floors of the old Lexington when it was a luxury establishment in 1928. He stayed there until 1932, when he was imprisoned for income tax evasion. He served eight years in prison, and died in Florida in 1947 of syphilis.

Many had predicted there would be nothing behind the wall. But nevertheless, the Internal Revenue Service, with its long institutional memory, went as far as to take out an $800,000 lien on anything Capone's that might have been found.

Workmen had uncovered several hidden staircases in the hotel that were believed constructed for Capone's use, and a tunnel was found that runs across the street to the Metropole Hotel, where he had lived before moving to the Lexington.

Tests had shown that the vault, 125 feet long and 8 feet wide, (about 38 by 2.5 meters) was built sometime between 1927 and 1932 under the sidewalk of the Lexington.

France Wanted Qadhafi Out

(Continued from Page 1)

between France and the United States," referring in general to the American criticism. "We have always supported the American position because we are in the same family and we defend the same values of democracy."

Mr. Chirac, reiterating statements made by other officials here, cited the French expulsion of six Libyans in the past two weeks as proof of the French determination to take strong and effective measures against prospective terrorists.

He said that following the U.S. raid against Libya, France delivered a message to the Libyan ambassador in Paris warning that it would take "appropriate action" against any effort by Colonel Qadhafi to attack targets in southern Europe.

Officials said that the Libyans were specifically warned that France was ready to use military force to reply to any Libyan attack.

They also said that the Tunisian government had expressed worries that Libya might use the U.S. attack as a pretext for launching a raid against Tunisia.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

New York Lawyers Get Some Good News

Cravath, Swaine & Moore is raising its pay for beginning lawyers by $12,000 a year to $65,000 — and thus setting the pace for similar increases at other leading New York law firms.

Lawyers inside and outside Cravath Swaine, which The New York Times calls "perhaps the most prestigious" law firm in the United States, said the new pay scale was prompted by the fact that some of the best young lawyers have shunned the practice of law and turned instead to investment banking, where earnings can run five times as much.

And Everything Else: Positions Around The Country

Top starting salaries in 10 cities, as of September, 1985.

City	Salary
New York	$65,000
Dallas	47,000
Washington	47,000
Los Angeles	45,000
Kansas City	43,000
Chicago	41,000
Atlanta	41,000
Houston	40,500
Boston	40,000
San Francisco	40,000
New Orleans	39,000
Philadelphia	39,000
Baltimore	39,000
Pittsburgh	39,000
Minneapolis/St. Paul	38,500

Source: Shearson/Lehman/Hutton, Shearson Legal Times

The New York Times

Deans Urge Overhaul Of Teacher Training

Deans of 38 leading schools of education have proposed radical changes in the training of public school teachers, including abolition of the undergraduate degree in education, which is now conferred on 125,000 students a year.

The deans say teachers should get their undergraduate training in the liberal arts, then teach for as long as five years, and only then begin studying educational theory and methodology, which should be taught at the graduate level.

The deans, members of the Holmes Group, named for Henry W. Holmes, the reformist dean of Harvard's Graduate School of Education from 1920 to 1940, said that for elementary teachers, the undergraduate degree in education "has too often become a substitute for learning an academic subject deeply enough to teach it well."

"These teachers are certified to teach all things to all children," they said. "But few of them know much about anything, because they are required to know a little of everything."

Judith E. Lanier, dean of the college of education at Michigan State University, said: "Previous reform plans failed because they came from people on the outside saying, 'Here's how you should change.' This plan has been done by the people who have to carry it out."

Short Takes

Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., the radical politician whose followers shook up the Democratic Party in Illinois last month by unexpectedly winning the party's nominations for lieutenant governor and secretary of state, has recorded "one of the poorest ratings ever measured in a national poll," The New York Times reported. A Times-CBS poll this month found that 1 percent of the 1,601 persons polled had a favorable opinion of him, 20 percent had an unfavorable view and the rest had no opinion.

Eight members of the U.S. House of Representatives have introduced legislation to restrict smoking to designated areas of federal buildings. "You always hear about important political decisions being made in smoke-filled rooms," said Don Ritter, a Pennsylvania Republican and chief sponsor of the measure. "Well, if our bill is successful, those decisions will have to be made in designated smoke-filled rooms."

— Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE

Argentina: A House Divided Over Divorce

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — A ban on divorce carried over from Argentina's autocratic past remains an irritant for many people here. But it is also a last-stand traditionalist cause for others as this country strives to fashion a new democratic society.

Argentina, along with a few other countries, including Paraguay, Ireland, Malta and the Philippines, does not permit divorce and remarriage. About 80 percent of the population belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, which advocates maintaining the ban.

But hundreds of thousands of Argentines, perhaps as many as two million, have disregarded religious teachings and started new families after leaving their first marriages. Public pressure to enact divorce legislation has grown since the end of military rule in 1983.

The democratically elected government of President Raúl Alfonsín has evaded the issue, concentrating in its first two years in office on reviving a debt-ridden economy and disciplining the armed forces for past human rights abuses.

But politicians in both Mr. Alfonsín's Radical Civic Union and the opposition Peronist movement appear determined to debate the divorce question in Congress this year. Deputies have presented 14 bills in the Chamber of Deputies that would permit the dissolution of marriages, and three such bills are pending in the Senate.

Views on divorce cut across party lines, pitting orthodox Catholics and traditionalists against progressives among both Radicals and Peronists. Mr. Alfonsín himself has not taken a public position.

Pablo Giussani, a political columnist for the daily newspaper La Razón, said: "This issue, together with the anachronism demanding that the president of the republic be Catholic, are the remaining carryovers of a past technocratic culture that assigns to the state the responsibility of legally subjugating individuals to the prescriptions of a religion."

The anti-divorce rule has not stopped married couples from breaking up. Under existing legislation, spouses may obtain separation agreements assigning property rights, deciding child custody and awarding support payments.

Even in such bastions of traditionalism as the military and the diplomatic corps, it is not uncommon to find people separated from their legal spouses living with new mates and having children by them.

But the law continues to pose both practical and psychological problems for those who want to remarry. Because such marriages are illegal, there is no juridical framework under which one partner can lay claim to the property of the other should their unrecognized union end.

Government ministries refuse to make social security payments to any but the first spouse of a public employee. The Foreign Ministry pays air fares only for the legally recognized spouses of diplomats sent abroad. Since it will pay for maids' tickets, however, some Argentine diplomats have been known to use this provision to get tickets for their unofficial mates.

Couples blocked from marrying in Argentina frequently look outside the country for marriage licenses to give their bond at least a semblance of legal authority. Some attorneys in Argentina specialize in obtaining foreign marriage certificates by mail, particularly from neighboring Paraguay, where the ban on divorce applies only to Paraguayan citizens, not to foreigners.

Foreign marriage licenses have no standing in Argentina if one of the partners has been married previously. The birth certificates of the two children born to Raúl Justo, an Argentine diplomat, and Doty Erb, for instance, read "extramarital child" even though they have a Paraguayan marriage certificate.

Until last year, inheritance rules discriminated against the children of unwed couples. Now, due to a change in the law, they have the same rights to the property of their parents as the children born to either of the parents in marriages recognized by the state as legal. Also since last year, mothers have been granted equal say with fathers over legal matters affecting their children.

But unofficial spouses still lack claims on the property of their mates. In the case of Mr. Justo and Ms. Erb, to ensure that Ms. Erb could inherit the downtown Buenos Aires apartment in which she and Mr. Justo now live, they had to pretend that Ms. Erb had put up half the money, thus entitling her to sign as a co-owner. Other couples in similar circumstances have set up trusts to hold property, stocks and cash in the name of their partners.

"I could understand this in the last century," said Mr. Justo, who is 39. "But we are in 1986. We're also in Argentina, which considers itself European and which, for Latin America, is a country of high cultivation, education, intelligence. It's hard to understand why we have to pay this price."

Argentina's Catholic Church, already displeased with the spread of pornography that has accompanied the return to democracy, appears intent on drawing the line at divorce.

A church study on the indissolubility of marriage, published two years ago, said that the subject of divorce is not a matter of opinion to be decided by a majority. It noted that countries where divorce is accepted have seen a rise in the breakup of marriages and warned of grave consequences that could result from destroying the family unit.

Argentine churchmen have proclaimed that neither the Congress nor any other lay body has a right to tamper with what the clergy considers a divine commandment.

Cardinal Juan Carlos Aramburu has denounced what he called attempts to "destabilize the family and to set time limits on its permanence."

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Alvin Childress, TV's Amos, Is Dead

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Alvin Childress, 78, who played the philosophical taxi driver and narrator Amos on the "Amos 'n' Andy" television series, died Saturday in Inglewood, California.

He was reported to have had Parkinson's disease and pneumonia.

Sixty-eight half-hour episodes of the series were filmed from 1951 to 1953. On radio, Amos Jones and Andy Hogg Brown had been played by two white men, Freeman Gosden and Charles Correll.

The television series was set in Harlem and played by black men. It featured Tim Moore as George (The Kingfish) Stevens, the head of the Mystic Knights of the Sea Lodge. Andy, played by Spencer Williams, was often the brunt of swindles perpetrated by The Kingfish.

Civil rights organizations attacked the show as perpetuating racial stereotypes and it was pulled off the air, despite high ratings. It did, however, remain popular in syndication until the mid-1960s.

■ *Other deaths:*

Colonel James Carne, 80, who won the Victoria Cross, Britain's highest decoration for bravery, in Korea in 1951, Saturday in London. He spent two years as a Chinese prisoner of war after leading 350 men during three days and nights while completely cut off.

Alexei N. Arbatov, 78, a Soviet playwright, Sunday in Moscow, after a long illness. Among his plays were "Tanya," "Years of Wandering," "A New Old-Fashioned Comedy," and "Cruel Games."

Salah Jaheen, 55, one of Egypt's leading cartoonists, Monday in Cairo. He had been suffering from chronic heart trouble and other ailments.

Milton S. Mayer, 77, an author and educator who taught at colleges in Czechoslovakia, France, Germany and the United States, Sunday in Carmel, California. His books included, "They Thought They Were Free: The Germans, 1933-45," "The Revolution in Education," and "The Art of the Impossible: A Study of the Czech Resistance."

Dr. Marie Nyswander, 67, a psychiatrist who helped develop the use of methadone to treat heroin addiction, of cancer on Sunday in New York.

Tunis Opposition Chief Jailed for Anti-U.S. Rally

Agence France-Presse

TUNIS — A criminal court here sentenced an opposition leader and three other persons Tuesday to four-month prison terms on charges of unlawful assembly in connection with a demonstration against the U.S. air raid on Libya.

The opposition leader, Ahmed Mestiri, 61, was arrested Wednesday with about 50 other protesters after police broke up the rally, which Mr. Mestiri organized. He heads the Social Democratic Movement, the main opposition party.

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Court to Rule on Contagious Disease Carriers

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court will rule next year whether public schools and other recipients of federal aid may discriminate against those with contagious diseases.

The justices decided Monday to hear a case in which the question is whether a carrier of a contagious disease may be considered a "handicapped" person protected by federal law against discrimination.

In a case involving a Florida school teacher who was diagnosed as having tuberculosis, an infectious respiratory disease, the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in 1985 that the federal law banning discrimination against the handicapped applies to contagious diseases.

In appealing to the Supreme Court, school officials of Nassau County, Florida, said the appeals court decision could have "disastrous consequences."

The officials said the decision "has far-reaching implications insofar as it constitutes a precedent that all individuals with any form of contagious disease including AIDS and other fatal diseases are protected" by federal law.

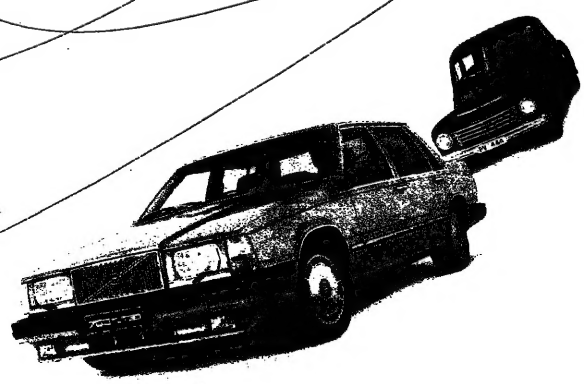
AID, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is a viral disease that can kill its victims by destroying their immune system and leaving them vulnerable to other diseases.

The Florida case involves a woman, Gene H. Arline, who was diagnosed as having tuberculosis. She was fired as a third-grade teacher by the Nassau County school board, and she sued in federal court.

In 1983, a federal judge dismissed the lawsuit. But the 11th Circuit court reinstated it Sept. 30.

The appeals court said contagious disease qualifies as a handicap under a 1973 federal law that bars discrimination against the handicapped by "any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

IT'S BEEN ROAD SAFETY YEAR AT VOLVO EVERY DAY FOR MORE THAN 40 YEARS.



1944 Laminated windscreen
1944 Safety cage
1954 Windscreen defroster
1956 Windscreen washers
1956 Safety steering column with shear coupling
1957 Front 2-point safety belt anchorages
1958 Rear safety belt anchorages
1959 Front 3-point safety belts fitted
1960 Padded instrument panel
1965 Brake servo and rear pressure limiting valve
1966 Rear window defroster
1966 Triangle split braking system
1966 Anti burst door locks
1966 Roll-over bar in roof
1966 Impact-absorbing body sections front and rear
1966 Multi-adjustable safety seat
1967 Seat anchorage of safety design
1967 Rear safety belts fitted
1968 Head restraints front
1968 Heated rear screen
1969 Inertia reel belts front
1971 "Fasten safety belts" warning light
1971 Inertia reel belts rear
1972 Child proof door locks
1973 Side impact members in doors
1973 Crumple zone in steering wheel
1974 Shock-absorbing bumpers
1974 Multi stage impact-absorbing steering column
1974 Fuel-tank isolated and protected from rear impact
1974 Bulb integrity sensors
1974 Audio-visual belt reminder
1975 Stepped-bore brake master cylinder
1975 Day running lights
1975 Anti corrosion brake-pipes of special alloy
1979 Headlight wipers/washers
1982 Anti-submarining guards in seats
1982 Wide angle rear view mirror
1984 Non-locking brakes (ABS)
1985 Electronic traction control (ETC)
1986 Safety belt pre-tensioner

VOLVO
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Facts and figures differ from one market to another and from one model to another. The specifications of the Volvo 760 may vary from market to market. The Volvo PV 444, introduced in 1944, was the first post-war automobile to be made at the Volvo factories. Volvo Car Corporation, S-405 08 Göteborg, Sweden.

Soviet and Afghan Units Are Said to Threaten A Main Guerrilla Base

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Soviet and Afghan government forces trying to cut rebel supply routes are threatening the main guerrilla base in eastern Paktia province, according to Afghan sources in Pakistan.

Several of the sources, reached by telephone, suggested that the mujahidin, or resistance fighters, in Paktia were in a more desperate position than during previous Soviet offensives in the province.

The sources also described the fighters as demoralized, especially over their lack of effective air defenses, despite reports that the Reagan administration has decided to supply advanced anti-aircraft missiles to them.

The sources, located in Peshawar and Miram Shah near the Afghan border, said the Soviet and government troops, backed by artillery and air support, have inflicted heavy losses on the rebels in their first offensive against the supply trails since the end of winter.

Soviet-led forces also have killed or wounded hundreds of rebels and civilians in the southern city of Kandahar, according to Afghan sources in Quetta, Pakistan.

[Afghan rebels have broken a Soviet and Afghan government security ring besieging Kandahar to resupply guerrillas, Reuters reported Tuesday, citing letters from rebel commanders in the city to exiles in Quetta.

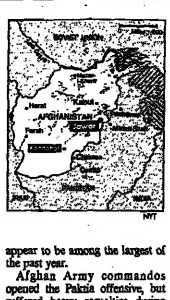
[But Communist forces have kept up their bombing and shelling of the city as fighting in the narrow streets and bazaars continued, the commanders said.

In Paktia, the heaviest fighting is centered around Jawar, a major rebel base six miles (10 kilometers) from the border with Pakistan.

There have been conflicting reports about the status of Jawar, a network of caves dug into canyons and hillsides that serves as a major staging point for supply caravans to mujahidin in Afghanistan's central and northern provinces.

Some rebel sources said the base had been captured last weekend, but the reports were denied Monday by Jalaluddin Haqqani, the base's commander, speaking by telephone from Miram Shah.

While military analysts believe that the Soviet and Afghan troops could not hold Jawar, they suggested that the destruction of the base would be an important symbolic defeat for the rebels.



[Tass reported Tuesday that the base at Jawar had been "completely cleared" of insurgents and that another major guerrilla base at Ilmarkhawzai, near the Pakistani border, was largely under Afghan Army control, The Associated Press reported from Moscow. Soviet reports on battle action in Afghanistan are rare.]

"The mujahidin have knocked down a few helicopters, but the Soviets are using more than a hundred of them, and we really have no defense," said Amin Wardak, a rebel commander whose fighters use the Paktia trails to supply their own bases in Wardak province, to the west. "They are bombing both night and day, without stopping, and we have no way to stop them."

Sources in Washington have said the administration has decided to supply Stinger shoulder-fired missiles to the rebels, who depend on largely ineffective heavy machine guns and Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles to defend against helicopter gunships and jets.

It was unclear when the Stinger decision was to be implemented, although the rebels could be supplied quickly if, as some military analysts here suggested, the missiles were already held by the Pakistani military.

Mr. Haqqani and other resistance sources were unanimous in saying that no Stingers have yet reached the battlefield. He said, however, that his forces have shot down as many as 11 Soviet and government aircraft during the offensive.

Military analysts here argued that training difficulties would probably prevent quick deployment of Stingers in Afghanistan.

Afghan rebels, most of whom are illiterate, would require long training periods on the Stinger, it was argued.

Diplomats here said last week that Pakistani officers, many of whom speak one of the major Afghan languages, would be the logical choice to train the rebels on the missiles. But, they said, Pakistan would be reluctant to commit itself to a training program, for fear of provoking the Soviet Union.

The Soviet and Afghan government forces launched both of their current offensives, in Paktia and Kandahar, on April 4. The battles appear to be among the largest of the past year.

Afghan Army commandos opened the Paktia offensive, but suffered heavy casualties during the first two weeks and were reinforced several days ago by about 2,000 Soviet troops, according to the Afghan Islamic Press, a frequently reliable, pro-resistance press agency based in Peshawar.

Rebel commanders claim to have killed or captured several hundred government troops, while acknowledging 200 casualties of their own. Kabul radio claimed that 700 guerrillas had been killed in one day.

Hospitals in Quetta were reported overflowing with casualties, including many civilians, from the fighting in Kandahar, 125 miles to the northwest.

Although the Soviet and Afghan troops besieging Kandahar allowed women and children to leave the city, Afghan sources in Quetta said, many civilians remained and were caught in the intense fighting, said to include hand-to-hand combat for control of some neighborhoods.

Reports from Quetta over the weekend said about 170 rebels had died in five days of fighting last week. There was no indication of Soviet and Afghan casualties, which were thought to be heavy.

Philippine Military Struggles to Adjust to New Role

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

MANILA — The Philippine armed forces, which two months ago earned public adulation for helping to drive Ferdinand E. Marcos from power, is now struggling to preserve that public spirit, reform its ranks and come to grips with its role in the post-Marcos era.

Support by the military is a crucial element in the coalition that brought President Corazon C. Aquino to power. But some of her decisions have produced the first signs of tension between her government and the armed forces, as well as tension within the armed forces itself, by touching on issues that go to the core of the military's competence, integrity and mission.

The new government says its authority springs from "people's power," the mammoth street demonstrations mounted by Mrs. Aquino's followers. But it comes in at least equal portion from the military and its guns.

Before military supporters led by General Fidel V. Ramos and Juan Ponce Enrile, Mr. Marcos's defense minister, rebelled on Feb. 22, there was no end in sight for Mrs. Aquino's campaign to depose Mr. Marcos. On Feb. 25 she became president.

The government that emerged has an avowed pacifist president presiding over a coalition of strongly anti-Communist soldiers, left-of-center politicians and human rights activists, and an economic team of businessmen and technocrats.

It is a new and not entirely comfortable role for the soldiers. Unlike their counterparts in many other Southeast Asian countries, military men here have traditionally steered clear of an overt role in politics.

Most analysts here see any threat to the government's stability coming from a breakdown of this balance, not from agitation by Mr. Marcos.

Already some signs of tension can be seen. The military has been disquieted by Mrs. Aquino's decision to release from jail senior Communist leaders who had been captured with great difficulty by the military, and by a proposal to prosecute soldiers for past human rights abuses while offering amnesty to the Communists.

General Ramos, as Mrs. Aquino's armed forces chief of staff, and Mr. Enrile, who was retained in the new cabinet as defense minister, have spoken out in public on such military concerns. They have always underlined, however, that they would bow to whatever the civilian president decided.

While analysts see the military role as a crucial element in preserving this balance, Mrs. Aquino's supporters are also concerned about rising tension between the parties in her political coalition over her handling of traditional patronage issues such as control of local and provincial governments. She has also been criticized for her indecision, especially on the issue of whether to declare a "revolutionary government."

General Ramos is widely respected as an honest, by-the-book officer with no hidden agenda. Mr. Enrile, however, is distrusted by many members of the Aquino government for past Marcos ties.

His statements have fueled speculation that he could at some point break with her and seek power for himself. Perhaps trying to widen this rift, some members of Mr. Marcos's party now say they want Mr. Enrile as the next president.

Reuters

President Corazon C. Aquino salutes graduating cadets at the Philippine Military Academy. General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, is at the president's left.

Already some signs of tension can be seen. The military has been disquieted by Mrs. Aquino's decision to release from jail senior Communist leaders.

For the time being, at least, the split seems more potential than real. The government is proceeding with a restructuring of the 250,000-member military, which in spending and personnel is comparatively small for a country of about 50 million.

During the 20-year Marcos era, the military functioned almost as a private army for the president.

"The orientation became more of supporting a person rather than serving the people," said an army colonel who is involved in the shake-up. "The object is to make the armed forces pro-people."

A wide-ranging command shuffle has been implemented. Enforcement of retirement deadlines has cut the number of generals from 102 to 53. Eleven of the country's 12 military regions have new commanders, as do all four of the armed services.

Many senior officers who did not show support for the revolt have been moved to noncommand jobs.

Lower-ranking loyalists have been put through "reorientation" seminars that are supposed to instill correct values for service to the nation. Many have been sent through basic training courses again.

The truest test of the changes will be in reducing corruption, which under Mr. Marcos became pervasive, and in building the trust of local civilians. It is not uncommon, for instance, for officers at remote outposts to run illegal logging operations on the side, or for their enlisted men to threaten villagers to extract tribute.

The Aquino government has promised that soldiers will get better medicine, field equipment and clothing. But at present, those changes remain far off.

Though they have welcomed new U.S. military aid, General Ramos and other officers say the military basically has sufficient men and resources — provided they are used correctly — for its main job: defending against the Communist New People's Army.

Mrs. Aquino has said she will work for a cease-fire with the insurgents, with amnesty to any who surrender. But she has warned that if after a cease-fire expires they continue to fight, they would face the full force the government could muster. The shooting has continued since the change of government, albeit at a lower level, according to official statistics.

The military appears to be less confident in the nonviolent approach toward the Communists than is Mrs. Aquino.

Jakarta, a City of Villagers, Is Pressured by Metropolitan Ills

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — This capital at the edge of the Java Sea is rapidly becoming one of the world's largest cities. It has 7 million people now, with 17 million expected by 2005.

Yet Jakarta, with a wealth of Indonesian cultures reflected in its arts and daily life, remains a little known and much-maligned metropolis.

"You are looking for good things to say about Jakarta?" a diplomat asked. "Good luck."

Jakarta suffers from the same problems that afflict Cairo and Mexico City — overpopulation, uncontrolled development and minimal public services. But it does not share their cultural antiquity or sometimes inexplicable allure. Tourists seem to think of Jakarta as the place to change planes for Bali.

Although Hindu, Portuguese and Chinese traders had been doing business at a port called Sunda Kelapa or Jayakarta for centuries, there were no more than 200,000 people here in 1940, in the harbor town Dutch colonizers had renamed Batavia.

The Japanese occupiers in World War II gave the city its present name. Now Jakarta is struggling to give itself character.

In the last two decades, the city has changed dramatically, first through the efforts of a change-minded government and now through the work of a roster of private organizations from noodle and scavenger cooperatives to artistic associations and environmental groups. An expanding, often American-educated, middle class brings intellectual vigor and sophistication.

But unity of purpose is elusive in this city of villages and villagers. Many Indonesians from rural Java and the thousands of other islands that form this country of 164 million have been here believing that it is a place of opportunities and riches.

What did Jakartans demand? Green spaces, schools, health centers, sports facilities. But for all the change and progress, Jakartans say their city is growing faster than its amenities.

"The wind blows through the provinces whispering that one cannot be fully Indonesian until one has seen Jakarta," Pramoedya Ananta Toer, a novelist and essayist wrote in 1955 in his "Letter to a Friend From the Country."

Calling the city "a dream created in the provinces," Mr. Pramoedya described a darker reality, a city of thieves and murderers, a place of illness and overcrowding.

The image stuck because the reality did not improve much in the 1950s and early 1960s. Then along came Lieutenant General Ali Sadikin, who was appointed governor of Jakarta in 1966.

In his two five-year terms, he improved the city, beautified it and gave its people a voice in running it.

"I only had to let the people feel that Jakarta was their city," he said. "I had the philosophy that managing a city was like managing a big company — the people were the shareholders and the board of directors."

What did Jakartans demand?

"Make the city green," General Sadikin recalled. "Give us schools, health centers, sports facilities."

"We planted trees, we built parks," he said. A large beach recreation area was cleared along the Java Sea and a zoo was built.

"In 1965 and 1966, times were very bad for Jakarta," General Sadikin said. "The city had no schools for 800,000 children. In 10 years, we put up 2,500 school buildings. We tried to put a clinic in each neighborhood."

Jakarta under General Sadikin also became a patron of the arts. As part of an effort to restore the few remaining colonial buildings of old Batavia, the city opened a museum of Indonesian puppetry in a former church in Fatahillah Square, once the center of the Dutch town.

As a showcase for all of Indonesia's cultures, the Taman Ismail Mazuzki arts center was opened in a newer part of town. It is now busy year round with theater, dance festivals, poetry readings and film shows.

But for all the change and progress, Jakartans say their city is growing faster than its amenities. Newspapers report widespread corruption in public services. There is potential for urban violence among the poor, who are fertile ground for the radical Islamic clergy in this predominantly Moslem country.

Although gaps between rich and poor widen, somehow the dream of Jakarta does not die.

Ujang, a chauffeur in his early 30s, came to Jakarta from Cimahi, near Bandung, nearly 10 years ago and has worked himself up from driving a taxi to a job with an American car-rental company.

In an exceptionally good week, he said he takes home $100 to $200. His average is closer to $50. In 10 years he has never been able to afford a place to live here. He sleeps in the car, holds the cost of his meals to a dollar or two a day, and keeps his few clothes in a locker at the rental company's garage.

Why does he do it? He took a visitor to meet his family in Cimahi, a three-hour drive he makes every week from Jakarta through the mountains of West Java. There, on a Saturday afternoon, in a small house by the rice field, his wife and three young children were waiting in their party clothes.

On the kitchen wall of the house hung a certificate. His daughter, Euri, 7, had won a mathematics prize.

"I did not go to school," he said. "But now my children can, and their lives will be different. I could not earn enough money for them here in Cimahi. Jakarta is our only hope."

Korean Opposition Assails U.S. 'Censorship'

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The opposition party floor leader in South Korea's National Assembly says he plans to register a protest with the American ambassador in Seoul for what he called "censorship" of television programs by the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea Network.

Kim Dong Young, the New Korea Democratic Party floor leader, said Monday during a visit to the United States that the withholding of programs by the U.S. Armed Forces television network recently "deprives a great many Koreans who speak English of an opportunity to be informed about their country."

Mr. Kim said that although the broadcasts are intended for the 40,000 American armed forces personnel stationed in South Korea, many English-speaking South Koreans tune in to the programs, because it is the only television station not controlled by the South Korean government.

Three network programs — an ABC News segment on South Korea, an episode of ABC's "Nightline" on opposition politics there and an NBC interview with Kim Dae Jung, the opposition leader, were cut recently from the armed forces broadcast schedule.

The armed forces network receives programs from the three American networks and rebroadcasts them in South Korea. A team of senior military and diplomatic officials, including the U.S. ambassador, Richard L. Walker, cuts out a program from the broadcast schedule if it is considered offensive to the South Korean government.

"We do not understand why the United States government should restrict television from armed services personnel," Kim Dong Young said. "It strikes us as out of keeping with the character of the United States, which is committed to freedom of the press and the right to know. If this censorship took place under pressure from the South Korean government, that would make things even more puzzling to us."

Melvin W. Russell, a spokesman for Armed Forces Radio and Television Services, said there was no pressure from the South Korean government of Chun Doo Hwan to prevent the programs from being aired. "They in no way make that decision for us," he said.

He added, however, that senior military and diplomatic officials have prepared a "sensitivity list" of issues that are considered offensive in the host country. Programs about subjects on the list, which he said was classified, are not broadcast in Korea, Mr. Russell said.

"Because we operate over the air waves using frequencies of the host government, we are prone to the sensitivities," Mr. Russell said.

The Korean Institute for Human Rights, based in Alexandria, Virginia, objected to the program cuts recently in a letter to the television networks and to the U.S. Army. "The action of censoring might have pleased the Chun regime," the letter said. "Koreans, however, view this kind of action by the U.S. government as an evidence of collusion between Chun and his followers and the U.S. military."

On another topic, Mr. Kim said the petition drive to amend South Korea's constitution to permit direct presidential elections was gaining momentum.

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A WEEKLY GUIDE BY SHERRY BUCHANAN WEDNESDAY IN THE IHT

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U.S. Asserts Nuclear Test Ban Could Prompt Spread of Arms

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in a new justification for underground nuclear testing, has asserted that a total test ban might encourage other nations to develop their own nuclear weapons.

The administration, in a letter made public Monday, also said a total ban would force the United States to expand its nuclear arsenal.

For more than 20 years, it has been an assumption of those advocating limits on nuclear arms that a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests would be a first step in persuading other countries to halt development of nuclear weapons.

For instance, a report by American experts on ways of limiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons said earlier this month that "a comprehensive test ban treaty could make a significant contribution to containing proliferation."

The administration letter, from the State Department to a leading congressional critic of nuclear tests, Representative Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, repeated the administration's contention that nuclear testing was necessary to maintain the U.S. nuclear deterrent, by ensuring the "reliability" of its weapons.

It then added the new justification: a complete test ban, as advocated energetically by Moscow in recent months, could raise questions about America's nuclear ability. And if that happened, it said, it would encourage "the proliferation of nuclear weapons."

"A comprehensive test ban might actually lead so an increase in the number of nuclear weapons in nuclear-weapon states if such states become concerned about stockpile reliability," said the letter, the work of an interagency committee. The letter was signed by James W. Dyer, acting assistant secretary of state for legislative and intergovernmental affairs.

This position is contrary to the contention of arms experts who maintain that a test ban would discourage the spread of such devices.

In discussing the possibility of nations that do not have nuclear weapons going ahead with such a program, the letter said such a decision would be based on many factors. But it said, "It seems clear, however, that any decrease in the credibility of the United States nuclear deterrent would lead other countries to carefully reassess their national security calculations."

"In that context their adoption of nuclear options cannot be excluded," it said.

The argument that continued testing could help the cause of nonproliferation was made by the administration as it continues a new round of underground tests.

[The Energy Department announced the underground detonation Tuesday of a nuclear weapon of between 20 and 150 kilotons at its Nevada test site, United Press International reported from Palmer Mesa, Nevada. In Washington, a department spokesman said the test was "very successful."

[The test was conducted despite the reported presence of four protesters on the site. An anti-nuclear group said four Colorado protesters sneaked onto the site Monday night to try to force a delay in the detonation.

[Before the last underground nuclear test, on April 10, more than 100 protesters were arrested on trespassing charges after being caught infiltrating the test site or for crossing a barrier set up at the site's property line.]

The Thursday test was the 10th underground test by the United States since the Soviet Union announced a moratorium last July 29. Moscow renounced its moratorium after the April 10 U.S. test, but it is not known when the Russians will test again.

It has been a consistent complaint of nonnuclear countries, such as Argentina, that the nuclear powers have not met their obligations under the nonproliferation treaty of 1968 to pursue nuclear arms control.

The question of the impact of a comprehensive test ban on the proliferation of nuclear weapons was raised by Representative Markey in a letter to Secretary of State George P. Shultz in February.

Mr. Markey is a co-sponsor of an amendment that would curb funding for underground testing.

After receiving the letter from the administration, Mr. Markey said, "Since the signing of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in 1968, United States policy has been that the negotiation of a test ban would serve United States security interests by strengthening efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation.

"The Reagan administration has turned that policy on its head," he said. "Apparently their visceral distaste for a comprehensive test ban is so great that they feel compelled to argue that a test ban will actually encourage proliferation. I have yet to see one shred of evidence that supports this patently ridiculous and Orwellian contention."

Nitze, Rowny Begin Talks With Allies On SALT-2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Paul H. Nitze and Edward L. Rowny, both key administration advisers on arms control, began a round of consultations Tuesday that were expected to strongly influence the U.S. decision whether to continue complying with the SALT-2 arms treaty.

It was reported on Monday that President Ronald Reagan has decided to stay within the limits of the unratified treaty on strategic arms limitation by dismantling two Poseidon submarines.

Mr. Rowny was quoted Tuesday as having told Japanese officials that there was a growing trend within the U.S. government to scrap the treaty, Agence France-Presse reported from Tokyo.

Official Japanese sources said that Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe had asked Washington not to end the treaty. Mr. Rowny is also to visit South Korea, Canada and China to discuss the treaty.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said in a statement Monday that Mr. Nitze would discuss Mr. Reagan's "tentative thinking" on SALT-2 with allies in Europe and said no decision had been made on whether to observe the treaty. Mr. Nitze is to visit Britain, West Germany, Italy, France, Belgium and the Netherlands, as well as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council.

The pact has never been ratified by the U.S. Senate, but both sides have agreed to observe its provisions as long as the other does.

"What we do in the future," Mr.

Paul H. Nitze

Edward L. Rowny

Speakes said, "depends on our national security needs and our commitment to our allies in meeting the threat that we face, which in turn depends on what the Soviets do."

(Reuters, AFP)

■ **Allies' Opinion Important**

Michael R. Gordon of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

According to officials, the views of the allies are an important consideration, and the allies have generally urged continued compliance.

Officials said that they expected Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to urge continued compliance. Her word is likely to carry weight in view of her support for the U.S. bombing of Libya. She has been criticized in Britain for that decision, and some officials believe that her political standing may be hurt further if the United States decides to abandon the treaty.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and his arms control adviser, Paul H. Nitze, have advocated compliance. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has been opposed, together with Kenneth L. Adelman, director of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, and Mr. Rowny, an adviser to Mr. Reagan.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff took the position that the decision on compliance was mainly a political matter. They said that the best response to concerns over Soviet treaty violations was for the United States to carry out its modernization program. Majorities in the Senate and House of Representatives have urged Reagan to continue compliance.

The issue of whether to dismantle the two Poseidon submarines arises now because the 1979 treaty set a limit of 1,200 on the number of multiple-warhead missiles each side may have. Unless the United States dismantles the Poseidons or other older missile launchers, it will exceed the limit next month when a new Trident missile-carrying submarine begins sea trials.

Pentagon Can't Launch Satellites for Months Because of Titan Blast

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon will not be able to launch any large satellites for up to six or seven months following the Titan rocket explosion last Friday, according to the official who oversees U.S. military satellite programs.

Donald C. Latham, the assistant secretary of defense for communications, command, control and intelligence, confirmed Monday that the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger in January and the destruction of the Titan rocket and its secret military payload at the Vandenberg Air Force Base leave the United States without any way to place large satellites in orbit.

He said it would be "at least several months, possibly another six or seven months," before these satellites are launched.

Military satellites, which often contain sophisticated surveillance and reconnaissance equipment, are an integral part of the U.S. ability to monitor Soviet military capabilities and determine compliance with various arms control agreements.

Government and congressional sources confirmed that the satellite destroyed was an intelligence satellite. Some experts outside the government say it was a KH-11 photographic satellite, which would have been launched into polar orbit around the Earth. The satellite is capable of taking high-resolution pictures and beaming them to ground stations.

Other sources indicate it may have been a less capable photo intelligence satellite or even an electronic communications intercepter.

The 365-million Titan exploded seconds after lift-off, the second Titan 34-D failure in a row after seven successful launches. The last Titan launch failed in August, destroying its $500-million KH-11 satellite payload. The U.S. reportedly now has only one KH-11 satellite in orbit, and the satellites generally are used in pairs.

"We've never had anything like that before," said Mr. Latham. The latest Titan "was carefully prepared because of the last failure." He added: "It's really an enigma."

Mr. Latham re-emphasized the Defense Department's new policy of using the U.S. space shuttle fleet primarily to launch "unique" satellite payloads while relying on "expendable launch vehicles," or rockets, to put more conventional satellites in orbit.

The Pentagon is retrofitting several of its satellites, such as the global positioning satellite, so they can be launched by booster rockets rather than the shuttle.

"Every launch vehicle we have is spoken for," said Mr. Latham, who anticipates that the Pentagon will have to double its scheduled launches of military satellites in future years.

There is a backlog of at least 10 satellite launches, he said.

■ **New Transporter Urged**

The United States needs to begin developing a new space transportation system within the next two years for President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, a senior official of the anti-missile program said Monday, the Washington Post reported.

The costs of the new system will be "staggering" but it is essential for the SDI program, said Colonel George M. Hess Jr. of the air force.

Colonel Hess also said the U.S. military must also begin devising battle tactics for war in space. Instead of thinking about defending a *few* satellites, the military must begin planning for battles involving 3,000 satellites arrayed against 5,000 attackers, he said.

"The Lord Nelsons and General Rommels of space have yet to emerge from the ranks," he said.

Colonel Hess is the director of survivability, lethality and key technologies for the Defense Department's SDI Organization, which is charged with giving shape to Mr. Reagan's plan for a space-based defense against nuclear missiles. The colonel addressed his remarks to an industry seminar outside Washington, sponsored by Pasha Publications, which publishes the newsletters Military Space and SDI Monitor.

For SDI to succeed, Colonel Hess said, Congress must support a new, unmanned, largely reusable space cargo system that will be more reliable than the shuttle. Although such a system would be cheaper to operate than the shuttle, he said, initial investment would be more, and would have to be paid while the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the air force spend billions of dollars to recover from the shuttle and Titan accidents.

"The costs are going to be staggering," Colonel Hess said.

A study by NASA and the Defense Department that the White House commissioned last May will recommend such a system in a report to the National Security Council next month, Colonel Hess said.

The new cargo spacecraft would be developed separately from the National Aerospace Plane, a multi-billion-dollar initiative Mr. Reagan proposed earlier this year. That plane would take off like an airplane but fly in space like the shuttle.

Lieutenant Colonel Louis A. Kouts, deputy for air force space plans and policy, said at Monday's seminar that the SDI Organization needs to achieve a tenfold reduction in launch costs. He said that, to meet current needs, the military would have to launch about 250,000 pounds (about 114,000 kilograms) of satellites each year: but if SDI is fully deployed, that figure would rise to 4.4 million pounds of space armaments each year.

Kennedy Sent Emissary To Iran During '79 Crisis

By Ronald J. Ostrow and Robert Shogan
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In late 1979, in the midst of the Iran hostage crisis and Edward M. Kennedy's struggle to wrest the Democratic presidential nomination from Jimmy Carter, the Massachusetts senator dispatched former Senator James Abourezk on a secret trip to Tehran to gain the release of the 52 Americans held there.

"I risked my life and my career," Mr. Abourezk said Monday as he disclosed the unsuccessful mission he made in December 1979, at a time when Senator Kennedy's effort to beat the White House was suffering severely because of the hostage crisis. Mr. Kennedy confirmed the account through a spokesman.

The episode was disclosed for the first time by Mr. Abourezk in a letter chiding Joseph P. Kennedy II, the son of the late Robert F. Kennedy, for returning a $100 contribution from Mr. Abourezk to the younger Mr. Kennedy's campaign for Congress in Massachusetts.

A spokesman for Joseph Kennedy said the contribution was sent back by an aide who believed that it might be too controversial because Mr. Abourezk, who is of Lebanese descent, is chairman of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, which takes a sympathetic view of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Ironically, it was Mr. Abourezk's Arab background and ties to the Moslem community that led to his being asked to undertake the 1979 trip to Tehran by three associates of Edward Kennedy: John Culver, then the Democratic senator from Iowa; Theodore C. Sorenson, a former aide to President John F. Kennedy; and Jan H. Kalicki, a foreign policy aide to Senator Kennedy.

At the time, Mr. Abourezk recalled in a phone interview, Senator Kennedy's attempt to unseat President Carter was in deep trouble, in part because the nation had rallied around Mr. Carter in the early weeks of the hostage crisis. To make matters worse for Mr. Kennedy, he had been accused by Carter administration officials of endangering the lives of the hostages by denouncing the former shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

"He had just finished making a statement about the shah being a jerk," Mr. Abourezk said.

Mr. Abourezk, who had come to know Mr. Kennedy well through their work on the Senate Judiciary Committee, said he did not ask to speak directly to Mr. Kennedy. "It was better to give him an element of deniability," he said.

Accepting only his air fare as compensation, Mr. Abourezk said he spent "a few days" in Tehran, where he met with Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, then the foreign minister. Mr. Ghotbzadeh, according to Mr. Abourezk, said: "We're going to have to try" to release the prisoners. "Kennedy is a good man."

But the trip failed because, Mr. Abourezk said, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was not ready to release the prisoners. The hostages were not freed until President Ronald Reagan was inaugurated for his first term, on Jan. 20, 1981.

In a letter to Joseph Kennedy, which he released Monday in Washington, Mr. Abourezk wrote: "I think you know that I ran, and won as a delegate for your father in 1968. I have supported your uncles each time they have sought national office primarily because of their courage — and that of your father's — in facing tough and controversial issues."

In a statement issued in Boston, Joseph Kennedy apologized for the return of Mr. Abourezk's $100 check and added: "In this instance I see a clear difference between Senator Abourezk's personal contribution and some of his political beliefs." He added that if Mr. Abourezk were willing to resubmit his contribution, "I'd be quite honored to accept."

James Abourezk

U.S. Pledges $42 Million To Liberia

Reuters

MONROVIA, Liberia — The United States has pledged $42 million in economic aid this year to Liberia, and political sources said it would probably save General Samuel K. Doe's government from collapse.

Finance Minister Robert C. Tubman said Monday that the pledge was made by Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, during a weekend visit.

Half the amount would be used for budgetary assistance and the rest to buy American rice, he said. The sources said the aid was granted in exchange for political concessions.

Mr. Crocker, the first high-ranking U.S. official to visit Liberia since a general election in October and a coup attempt a month later, asked General Doe to improve his rights record, release detained opposition politicians and allow press freedom, the sources said.

Politicians who contested the election have said that it was rigged to enable General Doe to legitimize his rule and that the coup attempt that followed was a direct result of the alleged fraud.

Mr. Crocker told a congressional hearing in January that Liberia had not met U.S. human rights standards. He suggested that Washington should use aid as a lever to promote human rights and democracy.

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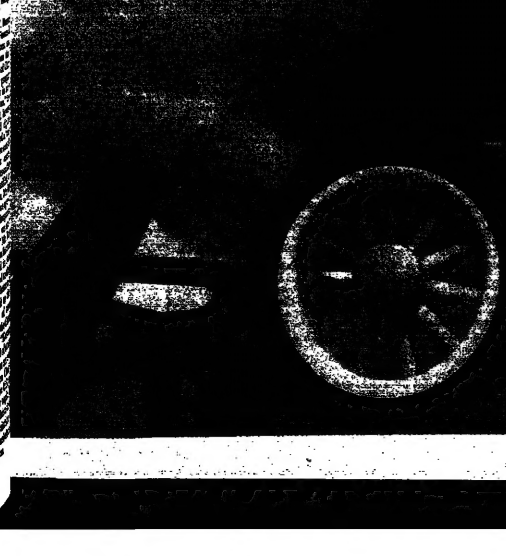

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Change in South Africa?

If President P.W. Botha truly means to scrap rather than rename the hateful pass laws, it will be time to remove the quotation marks from his current series of "reforms." He has stopped enforcement of the laws, one of the most degrading features of apartheid. But real cheering must wait a few more days until he defines a new, universal identity system. If that allows blacks to live and work where they choose, a new era may indeed be at hand.

The cruelty of the pass laws is not in dispute. All South African blacks over age 16 — and only blacks — have been required to carry identity books showing where they may live and work. More than 200,000 were arrested in 1984 for violating "influx controls." Those convicted by special courts have been among the worst-treated prisoners. According to Amnesty International, beatings have been routine and long-term prisoners have been "rented" or "sold" as peons to white farmers.

The purpose of this blatantly racist system was expounded in 1922 when a government commission endorsed already existing pass laws: "The native should only be allowed to enter urban areas, which are essentially the white man's creation, when he is willing to enter and minister to the needs of the white man, and should depart therefrom when he ceases to so minister." When Mr. Botha's National Party took power in 1948, the pass books became a potent instrument for discouraging the movement of blacks from tribal "homelands" to cities.

Yet gradually the labor requirements of the white-run economy subverted this centerpiece of apartheid, as was glumly acknowledged last year by the president's Committee on Black Urbanization. It conceded that pass laws violated human rights and were also a practical failure. It urged adoption of a "common identity document" for all races, pointedly adding: "Care should be taken that a new type of technical offense is not created in this way."

Mr. Botha has now adopted the committee's proposal to scrap the old pass laws. He has not yet revealed whether new identity documents will be turned to the same purpose. That is what happened in Namibia, the vast territory illegally controlled by South Africa, after its pass laws were repealed in 1977. Pass books were replaced by a new card also highlighting ethnic identity, which the police continue to use to limit the movement of blacks.

The government has more than once responded to an outpouring of protest at home and broad by pronouncing apartheid dead. But its reforms to date have been at the margin of this hateful system, promising little relief from discrimination and no progress in genuine power sharing. The release of all pass-law violators, if followed by the law's genuine recision, could be the start of an overdue social revolution. In welcoming the demise of the pass books, Bishop Desmond Tutu spoke from sad experience in adding the necessary caveat: "I hope there is not a sting in the tail."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Who Knew About Waldheim's Cover-Up?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "What I am accused of are lies," says Kurt Waldheim. He seems to enjoy calling certain people liars.

Mr. Waldheim once accused Yehuda Blum, who was then Israel's United Nations delegate, of "a palpable falsehood." But he never directed a charge so undiplomatic as lying against ambassadors of the Soviet bloc or Arab nations, who were the main sources of his UN support.

In truth, Mr. Waldheim's entire postwar life has been a lie. For 40 years, including a decade undermining Israel as the top UN official, he has pretended to have done something else in another place when Nazis were shipping Jews to Auschwitz for extermination and murdering Yugoslav partisan hostages. If anything can be labeled a "palpable falsehood," that lifelong cover-up was it. He now admits that he was intelligence officer to a convicted war criminal, and he has stopped denying knowledge of the atrocities.

How, in the face of his admission of misleading the world about his past, can he claim to be the victim of false accusations? Simple: He ignores the central point of cover-up that he cannot deny and instead hires an American public relations firm to help him complain about lack of proof of added specific charges not yet proven.

What countries knew of his past during his rise to power? Was he subject to blackmail?

I remember at a Bermuda conference in the early 1970s the American and British foreign secretaries discussing ways to stop Mr. Waldheim's appointment as secretary-general; to their embarrassment, through Soviet and Third World complicity, he was pushed through before the Western alliance could act. It seemed strange that the Russians went along so easily with someone not identified with their bloc.

Was he an agent of influence? Certainly the Yugoslavs knew of their own war crimes reports accusing the German staff officer in the Balkans of complicity in the murder of hostages. Marshal Tito certainly had a hand on Mr. Waldheim. The CIA evidently failed to compile a dossier, but the KGB might not have been so lax.

Intelligence agencies are now "walking back the cat" — reconstructing events and decisions in light of his Nazi past and who might have known and made use of it. An important West German business leader who has pressed for years for trade with the Soviet Union and is suspected of a Nazi past will find his activities scrutinized.

A more profound question is being privately debated by Jewish groups: Was it wise for the usually soft-line World Jewish Congress to blow the whistle at this time? After all, Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal has shown unusual lassitude in this case. Be practical, say some candidate Zionists: The revelations only help candidate Waldheim in his quest for power in Austria.

The anti-Semites have chosen the slogan "We Austrians will decide," sending the message "Don't let the Jews decide for us." Doesn't the breaking of the story, with an upfront Jewish source, play into anti-Semitic hands — and encourage bigots and longtime Nazi sympathizers to elect the man they now see as one of their own?

No. Sometimes practicality asks too much. The Waldheim candidacy is an outrage to Western values and a sickening referendum on nostalgia for Nazism. Jews should feel proud of and not sheepish about their role in the exposure of Kurt Waldheim's hidden past, and should resist with passion the bit-by-Bitburg campaign to persuade a new generation that everybody in Europe suffered during the war and nobody was to blame.

Because warnings of world reaction to a Waldheim win might be counterproductive, few outsiders talk of boycotting the Salzburg festival or denying entry to the United States to the first head of state suspected of passive participation in atrocities. Let it be said, however, that Vienna would cease to be the city of our dreams.

Mr. Waldheim should recognize the shame he is bringing to his country and withdraw. It would be some measure of expiation for hiding his past to Austrians and the rest of us for 40 years.

The New York Times.

The French Had Cause To Demur

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — So, Americans will not drink French wine, visit the Louvre or tour the Normandy battlefields until the French have learned their lesson. And what is this lesson? That France must always be ready to be a party to unilateral U.S. decisions and accept that it doesn't think will work.

What is more, the French must learn to follow the lead of a U.S. administration by which they have several times been badly burned.

That is really what the current crisis in French-U.S. relations is about. The fine points of counterterrorist tactics are part of it. A larger part goes to the heart of how NATO works — and doesn't work.

NATO works when it sticks strictly to its purpose of defending Europe. The stress cracks develop when one or another partner (usually, but not always, an overbearing America) goes off in pursuit of its own interests, expecting its NATO partners to fall into line despite their own national interests and domestic imperatives.

Thus, the British drew upon naval forces committed to NATO's defense to recapture the Falkland Islands at the expense of U.S. relations with Latin America. The Italians got in the way of U.S. airborne arrest of the Achille Lauro hijackers. European peace movements got in the way of deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles. Europeans get in the way of U.S. Central American policy. And now the French get in the way of the shortest, safest course for British-based U.S. bombers bound for Libya.

Whereupon the telephone rings for the book at the French Embassy in Washington. Letters and telegrams pile up, and senators boast of drawing down the French ambassador.

"Unconscionable," says House Speaker Tip O'Neill. His conscience is apparently unbothered by the millions of dollars from fellow Irish-Americans donate to the IRA terrorists who almost blew away the top leadership of the British government at a Conservative Party conference.

Columnist William F. Buckley Jr. finds a "mystery" in the French performance. President François Mitterrand, he reckons, must have overruled the new prime minister, Jacques Chirac. It is all the more reprehensible since, by Mr. Buckley's account, Washington had just risked its own intelligence sources by tipping off the French to a Qadhafi terrorist plot to attack the U.S. Consulate in Paris.

"What his motives were," says Mr. Buckley of Mr. Mitterrand, "we simply cannot know." But all we have to do is ask — and it helps to know what you're talking about. French intelligence tipped Washington off to the Libyan plot, as President Reagan graciously acknowledged in his televised announcement of the Libya raid. Mr. Chirac and Mr. Mitterrand worked together on the French communiqué giving not "motives," but the French judgment that retaliatory air strikes "perpetuate a cycle of violence" to no conclusive purpose.

Sure, the French are prickly about national independence, to a fault; their institutional distancing from NATO speaks to that. The sanctity of airspace has always been a point of pride. And France is home to two million citizens of Arab origin.

Even so, the French have not flinched from facing up to Monsieur Qadhafi. While the Reagan administration warns about Libyan expansionism, France confronts it at the cost of casualties, with troops and air power on the spot as a deterrent. The French recently responded to a Qadhafi threat to Tunisia by moving in naval units and promising support.

In Lebanon the French enlisted in a multinational force at U.S. urging and carried out alone what was to have been a joint U.S.-French air attack on terrorist bases in the Bekaa Valley, after Washington begged off. And suddenly the French looked up to find that the American marines had pulled out, without prior notice.

Mr. Mitterrand has another sore memory. When the United States dropped off Haiti's ex-dictator in the French town of Talloires, it was supposed to come back for him after arranging for some other country to take him in. Nobody would, and Jean-Claude Duvalier has settled in the south of France, to Mr. Mitterrand's political embarrassment.

If anybody is looking for an explanation, as distinct from a motive, for the French refusal to be a co-conspirator in the Libyan air raid, it can be found in large part in a record of French enlistment in joint undertakings with the Reagan administration only to discover, *zut alors*, that the Americans were not serious.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Interest Rates Fall Again

The long descent of U.S. interest rates continues. This time the Federal Reserve Board's decision to cut its discount rate follows the money markets rather than leading them. But this second reduction in six weeks constitutes an official blessing and bolsters the trend.

It is also an indication that the Fed is among those close watchers who do not quite believe that the American economy was actually growing at an annual rate of 3.2 percent in the first quarter. That was the Commerce Department's preliminary estimate of GNP, published last Thursday, and such a rate would indicate a very heartening expansion. But a good many economists, including, apparently, most members of the Federal Reserve, question whether that figure is consistent with other data on sales and production that have been reported in the past several months.

Changes in the discount rate always reflect a weighing of risks — in this case, as in most, the risk of inflation against the risk of slack and inadequate growth. This spring the Federal Reserve judges inflation to be the lesser danger. The miraculously lucky timing of the fall in oil prices gives monetary policy a degree of freedom that it rarely enjoys.

The Japanese government followed the Federal Reserve with a similar half-point cut, instead of preceding it by a few hours as it did in March. In both cases the two countries' central banks went to some lengths to demonstrate publicly their tight cooperation. That cooperation is one of the most useful and reassuring developments of recent months. Its purpose is to avoid rocking the currency exchange rates and the trade balances that depend on them. If the interest rates in both countries go down together, the differential remains unchanged and there is no sudden surge of capital from one to the other.

But last time there was a third partner. This time West Germany has not yet been heard from. The Germans apparently think that their interest rates are already low enough. West Germany is the world champion in fighting inflation. Over the past year, consumer prices there have risen a microscopic 0.1 percent. Meanwhile, unfortunately, unemployment remains significantly higher than in the United States, not to mention Japan. That is a choice that the West Germans made some time ago and, with an election coming in January, they evidently intend to stick with it. Perhaps it is also a deliberate choice to let the Deutsche mark rise further against the U.S. dollar. The art of central banking is increasingly a matter of reconciling domestic political decisions with their international consequences.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

El Salvador: Humane Development Is a Long Haul

By Pranay Gupte

SAN SALVADOR — On this pleasant spring morning, José Napoleón Duarte is welcoming dozens of mothers and infants to his home in the hills of his capital. Mingling with the visitors are plainclothes security men, pistols tucked conspicuously into their waistbands. Soldiers patrol the compound of the Duarte residence, the safety locks off their automatic rifles. Children and women wave to the soldiers, who remain unsmiling.

The visitors have been invited to the launching of a vaccination campaign carried out with UNICEF. A daylong national cease-fire has been tacitly agreed to by President Duarte's military and the Marxist guerrillas; 200,000 children are to be immunized against killer diseases. "The cease-fire is for the future of our children," Mr. Duarte says.

"It is for our children that we need a genuine revolution in El Salvador. We need not a violent revolution, but a revolution for the better life."

José Napoleón Duarte, by Peneha.

Later, in his photograph-lined study, he reflected on his "revolution." His impoverished country of 5.7 million people is wracked by war and political tensions. "It is development, perhaps more than anything, that is the key to the long-term security and stability of this wild region," he said.

He spoke amid reports that the unemployment rate had climbed past 35 percent, that gross domestic product had fallen to 75 percent of what it was a decade ago, that of every 1,000 births at least 76 resulted in death before the age of 5, and that El Salvador — already the most densely populated country in the region — was experiencing annual population growth of almost 3 percent.

He spoke, too, at a time of widening perception that the Duarte government was afflicted with ineptitude, lethargy and confusion.

"Leaders, especially in this part of the world, promise a lot to their people — they promise stability and political peace," he said, speaking in English. "These leaders often fail to provide the basics. I believe in a grass-roots strategy here. My revolution consists of lowering the population growth rate, of bringing down the horrible infant mortality rate, of tackling the pressing problem of malnutrition, of raising literacy."

Is a social-services strategy the best route to long-term power in an overcrowded and poor society, where expectations about progress tend to turn on immediate concerns like jobs, housing and food? And does Mr. Duarte have the staying power to wait for social change to take root?

His response to the first question: "It is by focusing on the long-term strategy of development that one can consolidate the democratic bases of power. And the strategy of emphasizing such things as health care and reduced infant mortality offers the possibility of bringing in all segments of this divided society to work for common goals. Who can quarrel with issues such as the welfare of children? Although the current dialogue may be discouraging, that dialogue has to continue.

And to the second question: "I can understand why many people are impatient with my rate of progress. I am accused of acting too slowly. So some people pick up guns and start to kill other people. But my belief is that it is better to take more time and do things right rather than be hasty. For me it is very important in the current Salvadoran climate to be sure that I have neutralized extremist reactions. I work on the concept that for every action, every step I take, I must create political space for myself."

Characterizing himself as a survivor, he admitted that "time may not be on my side." With a civil war raging, he said, it is not always easy to promote grass-roots development programs, especially in areas not controlled by the national government. His use of UNICEF and other multilateral agencies is a way of reaching people that the government might not otherwise be in a position to help.

"There are a million things I want to do for El Salvador. I am an engineer by training, and I want to build a million things here," he said. "But I know there are physical limitations, the limitations of resources. So I try and convert my goals into more doable things, things of immediate humanitarian value. I see myself as a human engineer.

"Development — the focusing on creating a better environment for our children, better health care, better education — is the most humane thing we can do right now in El Salvador. And a government has to be seen doing these humane things"

In his view, Mr. Duarte said, "sound development translates into better democracy."

He continued: "We live in a wild region, where political systems are often based on dictatorships, lack of liberty, injustice. I really hope to see Central America eliminate totalitarianism and dictatorship in my lifetime, and I am trying to cultivate the atmosphere for this.

"The answer lies in more development. It lies in reducing the physical problem of poverty and child mortality. It lies in getting to our children with positive values before they have been corrupted by the brutalities of daily life in our society. I want to see a pluralistic society in El Salvador. I want to make sure that the things I do are irreversible. And when I hand over power, I want to be sure that it is to another freely elected government."

The writer is completing a book on the impact of development programs in the Third World. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

Uncage the Airlines

The British government says that American air carriers hold an unfair advantage in trans-Atlantic service. It wants to guarantee British carriers a minimum share of the market. The complaint is just, but the proposed remedy is not. The United States could serve its own interests as well as Britain's by giving British carriers greater freedom to compete, rather than by hobbling American carriers. Indeed, allowing British airlines to offer some point-to-point service in America could encourage a worldwide free market in air travel.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's unofficial goal in the negotiation is obvious. She wants to sell state-owned British Airways and she correctly believes that the stock will fetch a better price if the airline is assured a fixed share of the trans-Atlantic market. But that is no reason for the United States to go along. The point of privatization, after all, is to force government enterprises to operate efficiently by exposing them to open competition.

Happily, Mrs. Thatcher's stated rationale provides an opportunity for desirable reforms.

Pan Am, the British point out, can use its dense domestic system to feed its international flights. British Airways, by contrast, is allowed to serve London from Detroit, via New York, but is not permitted to fill up its planes with passengers going from Detroit to New York. Symmetric restrictions apply to American carriers offering connecting service within Britain. However, the British domestic market is so small in comparison with the American that British carriers end up way behind.

The British answer is a cartel. If British carriers are unable to matter, say, a 40-percent share of the traffic on their own, American carriers should be required to cut flights. The likely result would be higher fares and less service, as airlines from both countries settled into informal traffic-sharing agreements. Such a deal should be resisted fiercely.

But there is no reason why this battle must be fought on British terms. Why not respond to the British complaint by allowing British and American carriers to provide service in each other's domestic markets?

Ideally, British carriers would get unlimited rights to set up domestic routes "hube" in the United States. That would give smaller American cities more domestic flights and more convenient access to international flights.

Unfortunately, the Thatcher government would probably not be willing to provide an equivalent open market within Britain. And American carriers would surely object to direct British competition, on the ground that British Airways might be subsidized by London. Still, there is no reason to preclude an experiment. The United States might, for example, open service on a few dozen domestic routes. Or it might allow a British carrier to set up joint flights with regional American carriers.

Governments have traditionally guarded the interests of their national carriers at the expense of consumers. But this tradition has already been undermined by the shining success of airline deregulation in the United States. Japan has opened its internal market to competition between local airlines. So, to a lesser extent, have Britain and Italy. Why not use America's enormous economic power to spread the gospel of better serving travelers to international flights as well?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sri Lanka: Centralizing Hasn't Brought Consensus

By Mervyn de Silva

This is the second of two articles.

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Under Junius Jayawardene, Sri Lanka's "nonalignment" acquired a pro-American accent, provoking the anger of Indira Gandhi next door. Colombo became less enthusiastic about the Indian Ocean Peace Zone proposed by former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

Israel, the U.S. Peace Corps and the Asia Foundation, all expelled by Mrs. Bandaranaike, were returned — Israel as an "interests section" of the U.S. Embassy. The Voice of America will soon install a powerful transmitter here, and the U.S. Navy has recreation facilities at Sri Lankan ports. Mrs. Gandhi was suspicious of U.S. designs on the strategic Indian Ocean port of Trincomalee. At the height of the recent Philippine crisis, some diplomats regarded it as a useful fallback position from Subic Bay.

The Jayawardene government gave special constitutional protection to foreign investments, to support a new economic strategy pushed under IMF-World Bank auspices. Abandoning Sri Lanka's traditional, broadly bipartisan social welfare policies, the ruling party pinned its faith on market forces, on a growth-oriented "open economy" heavily dependent on aid, loans and investment.

In 1980 a special presidential commission found Mrs. Bandaranaike guilty of "abuse of power," offenses hitherto unknown to the law. She was stripped of her civic rights for seven years and expelled from Parliament. The Sri Lankan scholar Gananath Obeyesekera, an anthropology professor at Princeton, commented that such arbitrary acts were part of a process of "institutionalization of political violence." Victims included opposition parties and leaders, trade unions, student bodies, academics, clergymen and judges. In hindsight, the most notable victim was the Tamil community, the target of periodic outbursts of racial violence.

The ruling party's 1977 manifesto summed up the Tamil problem with exceptional candor. Longstanding grievances — language, land distribution, economic and educational opportunities — had led the Tamils, it conceded, to "support even the movement for a separate state."

If serious attention had been paid to those grievances, bourgeois Tamil political leaders would surely have settled for regional autonomy.

The constitution did give the Tamil language a special status. But district development councils, the crucial corrective exercise in devolution, were a hopeless failure. They had no real power and lacked funds. Their first elections provoked Tamil allegations of fraud and violence by "storm troopers" from the ruling party.

"For the young militant, this was the turning point," said opposition leader Appapillai Amirthalingam, now in exile in Madras, the operational base in southern India of separatists and armed youth groups. Terrorism and an incipient insurgency drew nourishment from the wounded self-esteem of the Tamil people.

The process of centralizing power and de-legitimizing the moderate democratic "middle," both Sinhalese and Tamil, was soon completed.

Mr. Jayawardene won a second term in October 1982. Yet Mrs. Bandaranaike's party, minus her, did remarkably well, polling 2.6 million votes to his 3.5 million. The results troubled the ruling party. Projections showed that in the next elections it could lose the vital two-thirds majority, the basis of presidential power. A referendum was held instead, in December 1982 under a state of emergency. In the process, a vibrant democracy became a closed system.

Instead of the promised elections, July 1983 brought a racial explosion. More than 100,000 Tamils took refuge in India. An amendment to the constitution required all members of Parliament to disavow separatism. The 14 Tamils left it, robbing Parliament of all credibility in Tamil eyes.

The death toll in 1985 was 1,200, including 200 Sinhalese servicemen.

The U.S. State Department accuses both the army and the Tamil rebels of extensive human rights abuses. Amnesty International documents torture and "disappearances." The opposition parties, the clergy and the bar association have condemned the use of the draconian Prevention of Terrorism Act to detain opponents, including leftist Sinhalese youths accused of links with Tamil terrorists.

The economy is under the severest strain. Tourism has been badly hurt and investment is drying up, while arms spending has trebled in two years. Debt-servicing may absorb 25 percent of export income next year — just when commodity prices (tea, rubber and coconut are the main crops) have slumped. With a third of the population living on food stamps (worth $20 monthly) and prices rising steadily, economic and trade union unrest may introduce instability into the Sinhalese south. "The worst year since independence" is the finance minister's bleak prediction.

Western donors, distressed by the harrowing conflict and the darkening human rights picture, support India's call for a negotiated settlement. But the government, knowing the people's mood and fearing a backlash in the south, cannot make an offer acceptable even to the moderate Tamils. Only a Sinhalese consensus can sustain a viable compromise.

Mrs. Bandaranaike is the key to that consensus. But she wants elections. The Sinhalese opposition demands the restoration of democracy as firmly as the Tamils demand decentralization and devolution. Both are the antithesis of the "centralization of power" that was to have opened new vistas for Sri Lanka.

The writer is editor of the Lanka Guardian. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

FROM OUR APRIL 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Confidence in 'Gallant France'

LONDON — The Sunday papers discuss Morocco and the treatment of alien criminals.

The "Observer" comments: "The situation in Morocco is described as 'desperate.' The Spaniards have shown some uneasiness as to the ultimate consequences of French Action. But gallant France is the last nation in the world to let fear of the consequences stand in the way of the rescue of her imperilled sons."

"News of the World" comments: "In the country and in Parliament there is a practical agreement that no tenderness should be shown the foreign miscreants, that wherever he is discovered he should be got rid of post-haste, and that he should be made to realize that this island is too hot to hold him."

1936: Egypt Evacuates Libyan Border

CAIRO — The Egyptian Minister of War ordered [on April 22] withdrawal of Egyptian troops stationed at Marsa Matruh on the Libyan frontier. He declared: "Our military mission on the western border is ended. Nothing now justifies the presence of our troops there, especially as the British forces in the garrison have also been withdrawn." The statement was interpreted as meaning that the tension which existed between Egypt and Great Britain on one side and Italy on the other, as a result of the war in Abyssinia, no longer exists. In the last three months of last year, 60,000 Italian troops, armed with heavy guns, tanks and airplanes, faced an equal number of British and Egyptian troops, similarly equipped.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Back to Fortress America

In response to the report "U.S. to Press Allies Again for Action on Libya" (April 8) by Bernard Gwertzman:

I cannot believe that Ambassador Robert B. Oakley, head of the State Department's office of counterterrorism and an experienced diplomat, meant for the remarks reported by Mr. Gwertzman to be taken at face value. He knows very well that Washington failed to win international support for its counterterrorist program because it did not bother to discuss it with the allies before announcing it to the world.

There is reason to believe that the United States might still win the necessary cooperation if it could let the allies in on the planning, and convert the plan into a genuine team effort. In the plan's present form, it *does* shape up as "an American crusade" — or, rather, as an American-Israeli crusade. And, in view of some of the utterances of America's leaders, friends in Europe can hardly be blamed for seeing it as an "obsession," a reflection of the national outrage felt by the American people, rather than as a thoughtful appreciation of a great danger — a danger, incidentally, from which Europe has more to fear than America.

In suggesting that "Americans should not be discouraged from traveling to Europe and the Middle East because of latest developments" and that "we cannot allow the terrorists to force us into a fortress America," Ambassador Oakley is expressing a faint hope. The inescapable fact is that Americans *are* discouraged from traveling to these areas, and as much because of the U.S. government's supposed counterterrorism as because of the terrorism itself.

The objective of the terrorists is precisely to force Americans back into a fortress America, and we must face the fact that they are succeeding. It seems that everything the Reagan government does that gains applause at home is exactly what is *enabling* them to succeed — a thought that is very much on the minds of Europeans as they evaluate American leadership and contemplate the future of their relationship with America.

MILES COPELAND.
Oxford, England.

Plastic Guns for Sale

Regarding the opinion column "Exciting News for Hijackers: Plastic Handguns" (March 29) by Josh Sugarmann:

I am surprised you didn't include a mail order form for plastic handguns; Visa, MasterCard and American Express welcome. No doubt it sells newspapers, but, editors, be wary of irresponsible journalism.

BROOKE MAKLER.
Paris.

Kaiser Wilhelm and LBJ

In his opinion column "We Must Not Let Qadhafi's Madness Infect Us" (April 16), William Pfaff writes that Kaiser Wilhelm II was Queen Victoria's nephew. He was her grandson: the son of her first daughter.

On the same day, Stanley Karnow writes in "Libya: Did Reagan Abuse His Powers?" that when President Eisenhower could not obtain congressional acquiescence to help the French in Vietnam, Lyndon Johnson was the Senate majority leader. Johnson was minority leader at the time, in the spring of 1954. He became majority leader only after the November 1954 elections.

BERNARD SINSHEIMER.
Boulogne, France.

A Malpractice Solution

No number of malpractice suits lost to dissatisfied patients, egged on by eager lawyers, can help to cool the legal profession's ardor more effectively than Art Buchwald's "Malpracticing on Lawyers" (*April 3*).

RUDOLF VOLK.
Hong Kong.

Mozart's 'Finta Giardiniera': Genius Anticipated

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

ONE of the triumphs — or strokes of luck — of musical archaeology in recent years has been the unearthing of the missing ingredients that made it possible to publish and perform Mozart's "La Finta Giardiniera" in the form that the 18-year-old composer wrote.

A chance to see the result on stage is offered by two current productions, both destined for wide exposure, by companies that have distinguished themselves in the Mozart repertory. The Lyon Opera has just given a series of performances in its co-production with the Aix-en-Provence Festival and our other French opera houses; the other is the latest chapter in the Mozart cycle of the National Opera in Brussels. This staging, along with the splendid production from last session of "Così fan tutte," will come next month to the Vienna Festival.

It is not that "La Finta Giardiniera" has been unknown, but that it was partly lost in the original Italian version and thus better known in a German version that belongs to an entirely different tradition.

It was commissioned as an opera buffa by Maximilian III Joseph, the Bavarian elector, who apparently had seen Pasquale Anfossi's setting of the same libretto in 1774 in Rome. Mozart, on the threshold of maturity, went beyond the commission and delivered what he called a *dramma giocoso* — the term he later used for "Don Giovanni" — a comic work that includes serious or even tragic elements. The first performance was Jan. 13, 1775, and although Mozart wrote his own rave reviews to his mother in Salzburg, the actual reception seems to have been somewhat cool.

A few years later, for a German theater troupe that showed up in Salzburg, Mozart adapted the music to a translation, converting it to a Singspiel — a German opera with spoken dialogue in place of the Italian recitatives. In this form, usually called "Die Gärtnerin aus Liebe," it kept a small toehold in the repertory. Not until a copy of a full Italian version was discovered and published in 1978 did it become possible to stage the work restored to its original form.

The libretto is a characteristic period piece of disguises and mistaken identities, ending with all the right lovers being paired off. The fascinating thing about the score is the glimpse it gives into Mozart's future. The first two of the three acts have extended ensemble finales, full of dramatic and musical events that build up to the curtain. Mozart may well have invented this kind of finale, and he certainly became the greatest master of it — especially in the Act 2 finale of "The Marriage of Figaro." Here the hand is less sure, but no less interesting for that.

The principal two lovers are each running away, to the point of hiding from each other in a form of madness that carries the action, and music, into a realm that could almost be called Shakespearean. And just before the Act 2 finale the principal soprano has a long scene of unusual structure — aria-recitative-cavatina-recitative — the aria and cavatina both in minor keys. There is much that is conventional, and there is a lot of music — about four hours of playing time — but it sets all the more in relief the evidence of Mozart's growth.

Both these productions were musically outstanding and staged with ingenuity. The Lyon-Aix version, staged by Gildas Bourdet and Alain Milianti and designed by Bourdet, stayed more within the conventions, outfitting the stage with a simple arrangement of stairs, pillars and sliding backdrops, and keeping the characters reasonably true to type.

Thus, Don Anchise, the *podestà*, whose efforts as a lover and local authority are so hapless, is a real buffo tenor, and the veteran Luigi Alva is such a superb musical comedian it is possible to forget that this once suave voice was pretty worn. Vocal honors went to Anne Sofie von Otter in the trousers role of Ramiro, but there were no weaknesses in a cast that included Christine Barbaux (Sandrina), Julia Faulkner (Arminda), Catherine Dubosc (Serpetta), Neil Rosenshein (Belfiore) and Pierre-Yves Le Maigat (Nardo). Claire Gibault, replacing Semyon Bychkov, conducted with her usual neatness and sense of style.

Karl-Ernst Herrmann and Ursel Herrmann, who collaborated on the Brussels staging in the charming Théâtre Royal du Parc, took more liberties, with variable successes. The bosky setting, atmospheric lighting and rural noises had a delicacy worthy of Chekhov, and real efforts at acting were demanded from the cast. This staging revolved around Belfiore, whose split personality was perhaps split too far between pratfalls and poise, but the tenor Barry McCauley sang splendidly and proved to be an accomplished clown. Ugo Benelli's *podestà*, on the other hand, was more of a lewd roughneck than a buffoon.

Three Polish sopranos were in the cast Saturday. Joanna Kozłowska was a touching Sandrina and Elżbieta Szmytka a pert Serpetta, but Barbara Madra, a comically overbearing Arminda, did not sound at home in Mozart. Lani Poulson was Ramiro and J. Patrick Raftery the Nardo. Sylvain Cambreling drew alert and controlled playing from his orchestra — which at 30 players was even smaller than Lyon's. The Brussels staging, incidentally, was virtually complete; Lyon's barely less so.

Meanwhile, on the open stage of the Cirque Royal, the Brussels Opera is doing Lehar's "The Merry Widow," or rather "Die Lustige Witwe," in a production that is a model of its kind. It is flamboyantly and wittily staged by Jürgen Tamshina, the spirited cast is headed brilliantly by Anja Silja as Hanna, and Christoph von Dohnanyi conducts with a subtle elegance and style that would not be wasted on Mozart. That's all it takes.

"La Finta Giardiniera" in Brussels, daily through April 27; Saint-Etienne (Lyon production) April 24; "The Merry Widow," Brussels, April 24, and Aug. 28, 30, 31 at the Blossom Festival, Cleveland, with the Cleveland Orchestra.

Olive Herrmann

Sylvan scene from Brussels staging of "La Finta Giardiniera."

Scenery Stars in a 'Time' Whose Idea Hasn't Come

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

THE LONDON STAGE

LONDON — "Greetings," says the disembodied head of Laurence Olivier, emerging uneasily from an extraterrestrial egg suspended several feet above the stage of the Dominion Theatre, at the start of the new rock musical, "Time." "I am Akash. All your questions will be answered." Unfortunately, they are not. Mine would include how does one of the greatest actors of the century come to be entering his 80th year involved, if only in facsimile, with what may prove one of the worst musicals of the century (and I have not forgotten "Troubadour," "Thomas and the King" or even "Springtime for Hitler").

It is to be hoped that Akash is getting a lot of cash for his retirement, since £4 million ($6 million) reportedly went into this catastrophic cosmic extravaganza. That has not gone into it is any kind of script, though several people are reported to be fighting over who had the original idea. Since there is no discernible original idea here, this could be quite a long battle.

Considering all that the show's criminal star, the born-again Cliff Richard, has done for heaven, somebody up there might have ordered to find him a writer or a composer. Or a composer. Or a cast. What they have found instead is a designer: John Napier, who has turned the Dominion into a planetarium where under a constant zoo of laser lights 20 tons of scenery rises to the rafters like a spaceship. This is not just a set, this is a piece of mechanical engineering art, when it works, makes all Meccanos — certainly those involved in — seem totally unnecessary.

True, it does not always work. Lord Olivier's nostrils have a weird habit of moving off in different directions during some of his long-winded speeches, most of which he appears to be reading off some celestial prompting machine with an understandable mixture of irritation and amazement that he should have been asked to get his Shakespearean lips around such platitudinous garbage as "To know me you must truly know yourself," and "Go forth with love."

The temptation to go forth with Cliff is after about 20 minutes of blinding laser lighting and a deafening rock score that seems to have been fed through a synthesizer at the wrong speed is considerable, but the set does command attention, if only for the hope that it will blow up and demolish all its occupants before setting off across the auditorium in search of Dave Clark, who takes no less than seven program credits, most including the dread words "devised" and "created," signaling the absence of an actual author.

Students of Cliff Richard's career who have followed him through the youthful promise of "The Young Ones" to the classic middle-period movies such as "Summer Holiday" and "Wonderful Life" and then the full dramatic intensity of "Two a Penny" and "Take Me High" may not be entirely surprised to find him here playing yet another pop singer, this one apparently summoned into outer space to defend Earth against aliens who wish to blow it up, presumably on the grounds that any planet capable of creating a musical like this one would look better in smithereens.

Accordingly, Richard and a female backup group are airlifted into the kind of celestial courtroom you might recall from a David Niven film of the 1940s called "A Matter of Life and Death." Three judges uneasily perched on forklift trucks are required to sit very still while Richard sings at them about the fundamental issues of life on Earth. Sometimes the whole stage gets covered in fog, which at least saves you having to watch the choreography.

"Time" would seem to be trying to say that the world would be a better place if we could all be jolly nice to each other and plant a few trees maybe, but for three hours in the theater this is not quite enough, which may be why the lighting designer, Andrew Bridge, has given the judges a natty line in neon collars. Until you have seen an actor sitting on a forklift truck 40 feet above the stage wondering whether his neon collar is about to explode and meanwhile having to watch, eight times a week, a film of Laurence Olivier doubtless earning more than the judge is while managing to stay home every night, you have not appreciated the full terror of being a supporting player in a modern British musical.

□

At the Lyric Hammersmith, Peter James has a rare revival of "The Beaux," the play in which Edith Evans made her name at this theater more than half a century ago. The dying gasp of Restoration comedy (and Farquhar's last, staged in 1707, the year of his death), it is mainly interesting for the ways in which it breaks all the rules of its own genre. It emerges now as a feminist plea for divorce, and though some of the performances at Hammersmith only underline the problems of approaching so tricky a text without benefit of a permanent company or a house style, Anna Carteret's wonderfully waspish Mrs. Sullen brings into sharp focus the cold clarity of the last act.

DOONESBURY

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INSIGHTS

Nighttime Over Libya: 'Man, What a Target'

Officers Praise Planning of Attack

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the thickest darkness of early morning over the Mediterranean Sea, the young air force pilot peeled his F-111 jet away from the six-plane formation for a final, solitary approach to Libya.

For six hours, the pilot and his bombardier had been strapped into cramped companionship, a strict radio silence heightening the isolation of their long flight over water. Now the coastline that both men had studied and restudied appeared on the radarscope, and the bombardier punched a final point of reference into his guidance computer. It was 1:59 A.M. in Tripoli, April 15.

The F-111 swooped low to evade Libyan radar and screamed across the beach at 9 miles (15 kilometers) per minute. Flying south toward the desert, the pilot flew once past his target before wheeling back for his bombing run.

As the bombardier switched from radar to the infrared scope that turned night into dusk, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi's headquarters appeared precisely where the satellite photos had shown. Pulling back on his joystick, the pilot climbed for the release.

"These bombs are for you, colonel," the bombardier whooped into his intercom; in an instant, Libya was left behind. Six hours of flying, two minutes over hostile territory, and the mission was accomplished.

As the bomber headed back over the sea, the pilot switched on the radio for the first time. "Feet wet," he said, and a navy officer far overhead in a propeller-driven command plane checked him off: one more plane safely in and out.

By 2:12 A.M., 24 planes had dropped their bombs and radioed "feet wet." One F-111 apparently had exploded, hurtling into the Mediterranean with its two-man crew. Less than two hours later, as the F-111 pilots cruised high above the Atlantic Ocean toward bases in Britain, President Ronald Reagan appeared on national television, recounting the details of the raid.

AMONG air force and navy officers, the talk after the raid focused not on whether it would deter terrorism or whether it was proper to target Colonel Qadhafi's family compound. Instead, the officers dwelled on the details of the complex mission. For the most part, they agreed that, unlike a raid in Lebanon in 1983, this one was done right: the right targets for the political purpose, the right weapons for the targets, the right tactics to capitalize on U.S. technology and Libyan vulnerability.

The one lesson from Lebanon, where two bombers were shot down in a much-criticized daylight raid against Syrian positions, was that no target, no enemy, can be taken for granted in an era when any country can buy a $75,000 missile to shoot down a $20-million airplane.

"The object was to put a maximum amount of force on the target in the minimum time exposed to defenses," a pilot said. "That's the gut issue in all strike planning."

The following account of the raid is based largely on interviews with Defense Department officials who have read cables about the raid and accounts of pilot debriefings, watched videotape taken during the bomb runs, and listened to cockpit conversations recorded during the mission, known as Operation El Dorado Canyon.

"Emcon Alpha": The order went out shortly after nightfall Monday aboard the two aircraft carriers patrolling off Sicily. The code word meant "total emission control": no radar, no radio, no video movies for the 5,000 sailors aboard each ship. There were Soviet ships nearby, and for the mission to be a surprise the Russians had to be given the slip.

"In Vietnam, they used to sit there and count planes as we launched," and then tell the North Vietnamese, a navy pilot here said. "We managed to avoid that this time."

As the carriers, the America and the Coral Sea, steamed south with 20 support ships, giant KC-10 and smaller KC-135 fuel tankers were lifting off from British Air Force bases in Fairford and Mildenhall, England. For the crew members of the 28 tankers, the mission had begun days earlier, with flights from their U.S. bases to Britain.

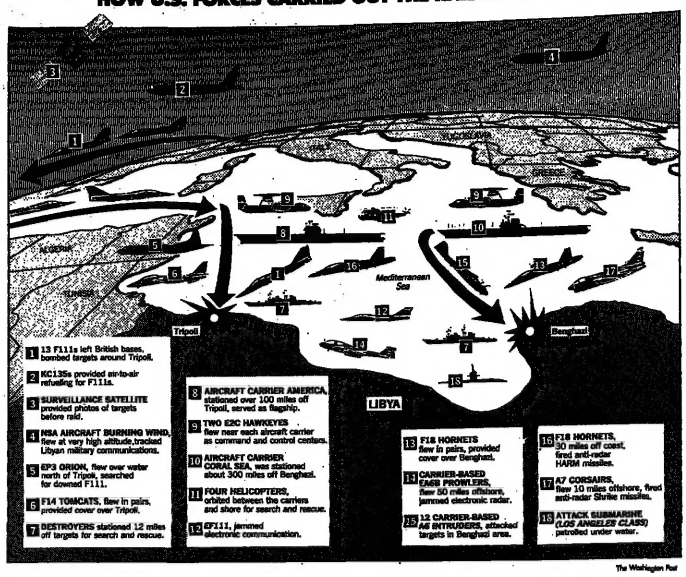
THE tankers' arrival in Gloucester and Suffolk on April 12 had been noticed and widely reported amid speculation that U.S. forces would soon hit Libya; an act of retaliation was expected for the April 5 bombing of a West Berlin nightclub that killed a U.S. soldier and a Turkish woman and injured hundreds of other people. That made it all the more remarkable, air force officers later said, that the bombers caught the Libyans by surprise.

The F-111s gave the tankers a 24-minute head start and then, at 7:36 P.M. Libyan time, began taking off from Lakenheath air base: two dozen bomb-laden aircraft with five EF-111 electronic warfare planes close behind. It was the first combat mission for most of the crewmen. The bombers flew in cells of six, with the most experienced pilots leading the way.

Because neither France nor Spain would allow the planes to fly over their territory, the pilots flew 2,800 miles down the coast of Europe and then cast through the Strait of Gibraltar. For the tanker crews, who can stretch and use a lavatory, the trip was long; for the F-111 crews, strapped into their seats, it seemed endless.

The refueling, undertaken four times on the way to Libya, was a dangerous ballet that was choreographed before the planes took off, to avoid the need for midair conversation. The lead plane rose up to the belly of the tanker first, with the other five planes in close formation nearby.

HOW U.S. FORCES CARRIED OUT THE RAIDS ON LIBYA



The Washington Post

Even in daylight, the operation is delicate: A boom operator guides the KC-10's fuel stick into a nozzle atop the F-111 while both fly at 400 mph, the jet pilot and the boom operator close enough to read each other's lips. At night, and with no radio contact, small signal lights on the belly of the KC-10 were all the F-111 pilots had to guide their crafts.

The lead plane, once it was tanked up, dropped down and to the side. The next F-111 then moved in, until all six were ready to reassemble and fly to the next rendezvous. Six F-111s and one EF-111, considered "aircraft spares," turned back after the first refueling; some tankers flew on simply to refuel other tankers.

In the Mediterranean, the arrangements were no less complex. Vice Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d, the 6th Fleet commander, had operational control over navy and air force units during the raid. He ordered his battle group into position from the command center of the America.

Admiral Kelso sent the Coral Sea to a spot more than 100 miles north of the two targets near Benghazi in eastern Libya; the America steamed about 100 miles north of the three targets in Tripoli. A helicopter carrier, the Guadalcanal, moved closer to Libya. Its helicopters stood ready for search-and-rescue missions and its shipboard hospital was ready to treat any survivors; two destroyers steamed close to shore to lend similar support.

IN an above-deck glass booth, the "air boss" of each carrier began sending aircraft into the darkness at midnight. Fourteen A-6 Intruders, precision night bombers similar to the F-111s, were sent up for the bombing raid.

Each carrier sent up two E-2C Hawkeyes, propeller-driven control planes with giant radar domes atop their fuselages that would orchestrate air traffic and watch for hostile interceptors. Slow and defenseless, the Hawkeyes would circle outside the 150-mile "threat envelope" of Libya's longest-range missile, the Soviet-made SAM-5, but could detect any Libyan fighter taking off.

Forty-five Syrian pilots, considered superior to the Libyan pilots, had been stationed in Libya. But no Libyan fighter planes took off during the attack. Pilots at an air base near Sirte on the Gulf of Sidra ignored direct orders to respond to the attack.

"If the Libyans had taken off, it would have been a real turkey shoot," Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. said later in a speech.

The shooting would have come from F-14 and F-18 fighters flying above the action. Each air boss sent up a dozen fighters to circle in pairs 15,000 feet (4,550 meters) above each target area, ready to swoop down with Sidewinder air-to-air missiles and other weapons if any fighter tried to intercept a U.S. bomber.

Other F-18 Hornets were positioned 30 to 40 miles offshore, armed with High-speed Anti-Radiation Missiles, or HARMs. A-7 Corsair warplanes, armed with older Shrike anti-radar missiles, came within about eight miles of the beach. And EA-6B Prowlers were launched to jam Libyan radar electronically.

From the Gulf of Sidra incident in late March, when Libya fired at U.S. aircraft and U.S. forces attacked a missile site and several patrol boats, the Americans knew the location and frequency of many Libyan radars and the range of the Libyan missiles. As the bombers approached, the electronic planes waited to detect the Libyan radars — first early-warning signals, then missile-guiding systems.

"As soon as they come on, you squirt 'em with electrons or with missiles," a pilot said.

THE carriers launched refueling planes, too, EA-6s smaller than the air force tankers. The navy planes had less distance to cover, but if an accident fouled a carrier deck, the bombers might have to stay up longer than planned; the tankers were in the air as a precaution.

At 1:54 A.M., with everyone in position and the bombers making their final approach, the crucial electronic warfare began. During the next 15 minutes, the F-18s hit several antennas with some of the three dozen HARMs fired — about $8 million worth — and the jammers filled Libyan radescopes with static.

For years, every U.S. battle group in the Mediterranean has drafted rough battle plans for a Libyan strike, as a precaution. Detailed planning for this mission began after the terrorist attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports on Dec. 27.

Admiral James D. Watkins, chief of naval operations, first suggested a navy-air force joint operation. Lists of possible targets were then sent from the staff of Admiral Kelso, the fleet commander, through the European chain of command to the Pentagon and, eventually, to the White House. Target selection depended on several variables: Did the president want maximum visible damage or did he want pinpoint accuracy? Did he want to strike military or economic targets?

These guidelines emerged: There should be minimal risk to pilots; Washington wanted no prisoners of war. The targets should be military, and tied, at least to U.S. satisfaction, to Libyan terrorist activities. Colonel Qadhafi and his guard should be personally threatened, but regular troops and civilians — who, it was hoped, might turn against him — should be spared as much as possible.

Weapons were then chosen: laser-guided "smart" bombs for a precision attack on Colonel Qadhafi's compound: 500-pound (225-kilogram) "dumb" bombs to cause maximum damage at the Tripoli airport; 750-pound cluster bombs for the Benina airport, where aircraft hidden behind sandbag revetments could best be damaged by shrapnel.

Rules of engagement were laid down. If any system failed, such as the self-defense chaff used to confuse radar-guided missiles, pilots were not to enter Libyan airspace. If the target could not be located and "locked in," pilots were not to drop their bombs.

Three bombers did not reach Libya because of mechanical problems; four more — two A-6s and two F-111s — flew over Libya but did not release their bombs. Because of the high costs of the ordnance involved, five air force planes carried their bombs home rather than drop them into the sea, a common safety measure.

This was different from the way it was in Vietnam, where pilots always had secondary targets. "If you went in, you dropped," a navy officer recalled. "Any crater was fine. You just wanted to hit Vietnam. Here, we were looking for accuracy within eight to 10 meters."

At 2 A.M., the bombing began. The F-111s crossed the beach along with the A-6 Intruders. An A-6 pilot flew over Benina airport at 400 feet, his weapons officer releasing 16 bombs two at a time. A second A-6 followed, close enough to see if the first plane was fired on, but far enough back to elude bomb fragments from the first attack.

At Benina no one fired back, but the six Intruders assigned to the Benghazi barracks encountered a storm of missiles. Most went astray. Still, as a flier who flew in Vietnam said, "At night, they all look like they're coming at you."

THE F-111s first destroyed the barracks of Colonel Qadhafi's guard and then, with less success, hit a training camp at a nearby port, where smoke and haze obscured the target. At 2:06 A.M., five more F-111s swept in to attack the Tripoli airport.

"Man, what a target," one pilot exclaimed when he saw Soviet-made Il-76 cargo planes sitting on the apron.

As the bombers flew away, the E-2C Hawkeye checked each call sign in a process known by pilots as "delousing," to ensure that no Libyan plane was sneaking out on a bomber's tail.

By 2:12 A.M., the raid was over. By 2:13, the navy officer watching the console at the back of the E-2C knew there was trouble: One air force bomber had failed to respond to the radio call.

For Admiral Kelso, who had followed the radio checkoff process from his carrier command post, the apparent downing presented a dilemma. Although U.S. jammers had disoriented Libyan defenses, the Libyans were firing many missiles. Sending a helicopter search-and-rescue team in close would endanger four more men.

Moreover, the pilots of the A-7s and A-6s had reported seeing a fireball over the water. So Admiral Kelso ordered a moderate search, sending an EP-3 Orion listening plane to see if there were any radio signals coming from the pilots' emergency equipment.

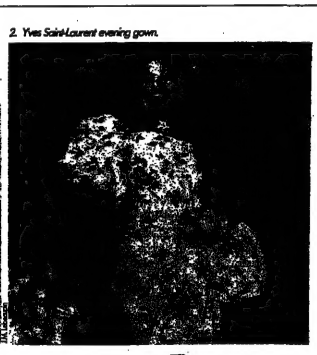
One warship reported hearing a single set of beeps. The search continued through Tuesday. Farther out to sea, the carriers restocked their weapons stores from replenishment ships. In Britain, all but one F-111, which was diverted to Spain with an overheated engine, landed safely, 15 hours after the first KC-10 had taken off.

By Thursday, Captain Fernando L. Ribas-Dominicci and Captain Paul F. Lorence, the pilots of the missing bomber, were declared killed in action. The navy had ordered the Coral Sea to remain in the Mediterranean past its scheduled return. Military officials admitted that an errant U.S. bomb was probably responsible for damage to a residential neighborhood in Tripoli. And a Pentagon spokesman, Robert B. Sims, was displaying film and photos of bomb damage.

"We hope that these acts deter future acts of terrorism," Mr. Sims said. "One can't know for sure that that will be the case."

1. Jonathan Pryce as Sam in the film 'Brazil'.

2. Yves Saint-Laurent evening gown.



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Feminist Faults U.S. Women's Movement

By Nina Darnton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In 1939, American women earned 63 cents for every dollar earned by men. Forty-seven years later, after a world war, a sexual revolution and the emergence of the most radical and vocal feminist movement in the world, American women earn 64 cents for every dollar.

How could the discrepancy have changed so little in almost half a century? The economist Sylvia Ann Hewlett, who uses these figures in her new book, "A Lesser Life: The Myth of Women's Liberation in America" (William Morrow, $17.95), says part of the blame lies with the American women's movement.

Female writers and leaders of the women's movement have had passionate and sharply divided reactions to the book. Several well-known feminists, such as Robin Morgan and Betty Friedan, have criticized it harshly.

"I'm accused of blaming the victim," Ms. Hewlett said in a recent interview. "But the women's movement is not the victim. The victim is the American working woman and her children."

Ms. Hewlett said that women's movements in the United States and abroad had traditionally sought to improve women's lives through different strategical approaches, breaking into two major camps: those activists who fought for legal and psychological equality, and those who worked to achieve social reform and material benefits.

In Western Europe, she maintained, social reform was the dominant strain since the beginning of the century. Reform was effected mostly by having a women's section within the established organs of power — the political parties and the labor unions — that fought to institute special benefits for women to ease their double burden as workers and mothers.

In the United States, the emphasis, especially in the feminist revival that began in the 1960s, was raised consciousness and a fight for equality by pressure groups who agitated outside the structures of power.

"Now a lot of the evidence is in," Ms. Hewlett said, and she has concluded, after three years of research, that American working mothers have fallen behind their European counterparts in social benefits and general quality of life.

MS. Hewlett, who is vice president of the United Nations Economic Policy Council, has marshaled a wealth of statistical data and cross-cultural studies to support her contention that American women and children face bleak and deteriorating economic futures.

Why? Isn't America one of the world's most child-oriented countries?

Not really, Ms. Hewlett says. Seventy-seven percent of American poverty is borne by women and children.

Aren't American women the most independent and liberated in the world?

Fifty percent of American marriages end in divorce, Ms. Hewlett answers. Afterward, the standard of living of former husbands rises 42 percent while that of wives and children falls 73 percent.

What about fathers? Aren't they the most involved and helpful, compared with those in the more traditional European countries?

Two-thirds of custodial mothers receive no child support, Ms. Hewlett answers. Forty-nine percent of American fathers do not see their children for at least a year after a divorce.

American working mothers have fallen behind their European counterparts in social benefits and general quality of life.

— Sylvia Ann Hewlett, From 'A Lesser Life'

Doesn't the United States have the most radical and effective women's movement, materially improving the lives of millions of women?

In the United States, Ms. Hewlett points out, more than 60 percent of working mothers have no right to any maternity leave, which is a basic guarantee in 117 nations. Social support for working mothers in the form of high-quality child care, free prenatal and delivery costs, flexible work schedules and financial support to divorced mothers of small children, all of which are guaranteed in most West European democracies, are still unavailable in America.

"There is a great deal of public piety in this country," Ms. Hewlett said, "but very little public policy."

She believes that the lack of social supports for working mothers stems from three sources. "First," Ms. Hewlett said, "we have this baroque 1950s vision of domesticity in this country. We had a baby boom that was 20 years long. Day care became a dirty word in the '50s, and this attitude still persists."

Second, Ms. Hewlett said, she believes the Reagan administration bears additional responsibility for undermining the relatively small safety net for women that did exist. She points to a cutback in spending on nutrition programs for pregnant women, and the fact that 25 percent less public money goes into day care now than in 1980.

Third, she feels that the women's movement, by concentrating on equality, on "cloning the male model," forgot that most women need social support if they are to have an equal chance to compete with men in the job market.

"Many women's leaders in the late 1960s were fleeing the Norman Rockwell world of the '50s," Ms. Hewlett said, "and families were seen as the problem, not the solution. We attempted to be men much more aggressively than European women did. We forgot that 90 percent of us have children and that unless we help women resolve their double burden as mothers and workers they are bound to remain second-class citizens."

She points out that 73 percent of American mothers now work outside the family, mostly because they have to.

Ms. Hewlett has an answer for the argument that equal opportunity would rule out unequal treatment in the form of special privileges for women. "I'm interested in equal results," she said, "not only equal treatment."

BETTY Friedan, who in her 1981 book, "The Second Stage," also supported child care programs and the restructuring of work, home and family to ease domestic burdens, defends the drive for equality by the American women's movement, especially its emphasis on passing the federal equal rights amendment.

"Sylvia Hewlett says women shouldn't fight for equality," she said. "She wants to go back to reactionary things like getting special protection for women. But these things are all wrong. They have to be sought only in the name of equality. If these are asked for only as protection for women, it would give employers reason not to hire women, as they did before we demanded equality and forced them to open up more jobs and positions for women."

Ms. Hewlett acknowledges that American women are far ahead of their European contemporaries in one way: greater access to jobs and promotions in the private sector.

But she makes a passionate case for realigning the movement's priorities toward social supports that would strengthen the American family, a goal she claims most women share.

"By largely ignoring working mothers and their children, the women's movement has allowed the ultraright to take over the family. Even the terminology — pro-life, pro-family — became rightist slogans. I think that's why the membership of NOW has dropped by one-third since 1980," she said, referring to the National Organization for Women. "I think it's because of the almost exclusive concentration on abortion rights and ERA. We should march for abortion rights, but also for prenatal care and maternity benefits. We would get more support. I am a feminist. I would like to see the movement more vigorous."

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Between Top and Bottom, Widening Pay Differential

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In many countries, managers' salaries are increasing at a faster rate than are clerical and manual workers' salaries, according to management consulting firms that specialize in advising companies on compensation, companies view these larger salary increases for managers as perks.

"Most companies don't publish what everybody gets, so who is to know anyway?" said the manager of human resources at a large British multinational.

But if some managers are getting larger increases than the rank and file, these raises don't just come with the status of being another chief executive officer managing director.

Managers increasingly have to meet specific corporate objectives to deserve the higher end of a salary raise. Many cost-conscious companies, according to compensation experts, are relating executive salary to performance.

"There is no longer an automatic mechanistic link between a new year and a salary increase," said another British executive. "We are trying to get away from ritualized increments and from the idea that salary increases all come by right. We want to pay people for results, not just for warm breathing on the job."

Some compensation consultants say that larger salary increases for top managers are a conscious corporate effort both to attract and to reward executives. But some top managers justify giving themselves higher salary raises because the rank and file get overtime and, in many countries, benefit from lower tax rates.

"When British companies came out of the recession, they immediately tried to restore differentials between top management and the shop floor," said Sheila Smith, manager of pay research at the London-based PA Personnel Services. PA is publishing on Wednesday the "Annual Fringe Benefits Report for 1986," a survey of remuneration for top managers at 147 British companies.

SURVEYS by consulting firms define top managers according to their function not according to their salary range. They include chief executive officers, directors, managing directors, executive and senior vice presidents and the head of corporate staff functions.

"The company view is that top managers are the ones who can influence the bottom line," Mrs. Smith said.

"There are clear signs that the executive pay picture is changing in the U.K. with higher levels of base-pay increases for top executives than for other employees," said John S. Carney of Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby in London.

According to the PA survey, British companies expect to raise their top managers' salaries by 8.9 percent this year, compared with 9 percent last year. But PA predicts that clerical pay will increase only by 6.5 percent this year. The cost-of-living increase in Britain is forecast at 4 percent for 1986 by PA.

"There is a perception by top management that they are the ones who can more strongly influence the profitability of the company," said Jill Kanin-Lovers, a vice president with Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby in New York, who just finished a survey of top management salaries at 1,094 U.S. companies. "But remember who is making the budget-increase decisions."

According to the TPF&C survey, top U.S. managers will get an average 5.7-percent salary increase this year, and clerical workers will get a 5.4-percent average increase. Both increases are above the 3.5-percent inflation rate estimated by the U.S. Commerce

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

Some say larger increases are to attract as well as to reward top managers.

VW to Sell TA Unit to Olivetti

Car Maker to Get Olivetti Stake

Reuters

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen said Tuesday that it had agreed to sell its Triumph-Adler AG office-equipment unit to Ing. C. Olivetti SpA in return for a 5-percent stake in the Italian business-machine company.

Under terms of the accord, which is subject to West German antitrust review, Volkswagen said Olivetti would acquire its 98.6-percent stake in Triumph for an undisclosed price.

In return, VW would obtain the right to acquire 20,000 newly issued Olivetti shares at prevailing prices. A VW spokesman *said the stake* would likely cost about 600 million DM (about $273 million.)

VW would also gain a seat on Olivetti's 21-member board, the company said.

VW also said that it would have the option of expanding its initial 5-percent stake in Olivetti. A spokesman declined to say whether a limit had been put on the additional amount that VW could buy.

The agreement, the subject of widespread press speculation in recent weeks, would allow VW to maintain its foothold in the lucrative computer market while unloading its loss-ridden Triumph unit. TA has been chronically unprofitable in recent years, but the company said recently that it expects to return to a profit in 1986.

At the same time, the move would bolster Olivetti's position as Europe's leading office-automation specialist. This would appear to satisfy a recent call by the European Community for the creation of companies big enough, and efficient enough, to compete with Japanese and U.S. producers on a worldwide scale.

The two companies stressed that they have agreed to cooperate closely in the areas of typewriters, office communications and small computers. VW said, however, that Olivetti and TA would continue to do business independently of each other, with each retaining its own identity.

A VW spokesman said the accord reflected the company's desire to "remain involved in areas which showed great promise." But he declined to comment on speculation that the accord would ultimately go beyond VW holding a stake in Olivetti.

Under the agreement, Olivetti also will take over several TA activities in the United States, currently controlled by VW of America Inc.

The New York Times

A videophone, a combination television and telephone, developed by Thomson.

Biarritz Dials Up Its 'Videophones'

Program to Be Showpiece of $6-Billion National Plan

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

BIARRITZ, France — On dark and stormy winter nights, when the Atlantic rollers pound the wide beaches of this fashionable summer resort, many inhabitants close the curtains, reach for their phones and dial 01 28 62.

That is the number of the world's first and only "videotext-club," an enterprise that offers subscribers a choice of more than 2,000 videocassettes, not to borrow but to look at on their telephone, or "videophone," as the combination telephone and television now being installed in Biarritz is called.

By June, an estimated 1,500 Biarritz households will be equipped with these tabletop machines, which incorporate a telephone, TV screen, movable TV camera and data bank and are hooked up to an underground web of glass-fiber cables, able to carry 10 times more information than a normal coaxial cable.

Biarritz will then be ready as showpiece and guinea pig for France's latest government-sponsored telecommunications plan, expected to cost the equivalent of $6 billion.

Started three years ago by President Francois Mitterrand, the plan provides for the wiring of all major French towns and cities with optical-fiber cable by the end of the century, eventually allowing the general use of videophones.

France has already established a leading position in several fields of advanced telecommunications, including digital switching equipment and electronic telephone directories, with its Minitel system.

Now French engineers foresee the emergence of a powerful visual-communications system based on videophones and optical-fiber cables, capable of handling vast quantities of information and images. And they want to establish a world lead in the technology.

Plans are already complete for cabling the towns of Montpellier, Rennes and parts of Paris. By the end of 1988, an expected 3.1 million homes will be connected to optic-fiber systems.

"Biarritz is a show window. We have built the most advanced urban-communications system in existence," said Guy Mondorge, a French post office telecommunications engineer overseeing the project.

Jacques Chirac, France's new conservative prime minister, has expressed general support for the cabling plan, but said private investors should take over more of the cost to reduce the pressure on the government's budget.

Other countries are moving in the same direction as France, although none yet offer as complete a visual-communications system as Biarritz. A West German company is providing fiber-optic transmission of telephone and TV communications as well as data and graphics among the cities of Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Hannover, Nuremberg and Stuttgart. The system is used by some banks and also by deaf people.

In Japan, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Co. is installing its INS Information Network System that allows transmission of telephone, data and images.

In Biarritz, videophone owners are already able to see each other as they chat. They can also show each other documents, graphic designs, pictures and catalogs, in color or in black and white. They can walk around the room with the hand-held camera transmitting live pictures of their guests to an absent friend.

They can dial into the videotext-club, call up a film and switch it onto their home TV screen. Or they can choose among 12 TV channels, including Spanish, Swiss and British stations picked up from broadcasting satellites by a shared dish receiver. They can switch the image into a bigger home TV screen — as well as six stereo radio programs.

They can plug into visual data banks able to provide them with huge amounts of information, ranging from train times to the latest stock market prices.

Biarritz has several pay videophones in kiosks on the street and Banque Nationale de Paris has installed an unmanned videophone branch in the center of town where clients can speak to a bank officer in the main branch and check their accounts.

At the local hospital, doctors can call up patients' medical records and X-rays on a videophone during consultations and sick children can follow classes in the local school on their home videophone.

In the only experiment with

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Using Videophones in France

NYT

U.S. Prices Fell At 1.9% Rate In First Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. consumer prices fell 0.4 percent for the second consecutive month in March, pushing the the government's measure of inflation down 1.9 percent at an annual rate during the first three months of this year, the Labor Department said Tuesday.

Separately, the Commerce Department reported that new factory orders for durable goods fell a seasonally adjusted 2.5 percent in March. That was the sharpest drop since a 2.9-percent decline in the same month a year earlier.

The quarterly drop in consumer prices, the result almost entirely of a collapse in oil prices, was the largest in 31 years. A comparable fall was recorded in the third quarter of 1954, when the index fell back by 2.1 percent.

Retail gasoline prices fell a record 12 percent in March and overall energy prices fell 6.5 percent during the month. Energy costs fell at an annual rate of 34.2 percent in the first quarter, the department said.

Consumer prices have not fallen for two months running since 1965 and have not fallen at such a steep pace since matching 0.4-percent declines in December 1949 and January 1950.

In its report, meanwhile, the Commerce Department said that orders for military capital goods, which have been unusually volatile over the last three months, surged 42 percent, to $10.2 billion in March, following a revised 30-percent decline in February.

Excluding the military increase, however, durable goods orders fell 5.7 percent for the month, Commerce said.

New orders for capital goods overall rose 3 percent, to $37.2 billion, and household durable goods orders were up 2.1 percent, to $6.8 billion, the report said.

But machinery orders fell by 1.2 percent, to $33.8 billion, with a large decline in nonelectrical machinery orders offsetting an increase in electricals.

Transportation-equipment orders were down 1.9 percent, to $27.9 billion, it said. An upswing in ship-building was more than offset by declines in motor vehicle and aircraft orders.

Shipments of durable goods were down 2.1 percent in March, to $103.6 billion, while unfilled orders increased 0.4 percent, to $358 billion, the report said.

The monthly decline in orders, which coincided with a 0.5-percent dip in industrial production, came as no real surprise, although it was slightly larger than expected. Stack auto sales have depressed the transportation industry since the beginning of the year and have begun to effect steel production.

The administration continues to forecast a 4-percent annual rate of economic growth in the latter half of this year. *(AP, UPI)*

Settlement Said To Leave ITC Void of Assets

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — The International Tin Council has reached an out-of-court settlement with Standard Chartered Bank PLC that leaves it with "no further assets," sources close to the ITC said here Tuesday.

The bank, which was claiming repayment of a £10-million ($15-million) loan to the 22-nation organization, plus £600,000 in interest, received part repayment in the form of tin, sources added.

Standard Chartered already had about 1,500 tons of tin in its possession, as collateral against the loans made to the ITC.

The ITC held about 1,900 tons of the metal, now valued at around £6 million. From those assets, it also had to settle a £3.24-million award won in arbitration by MacLaine Watson, a London Metal Exchange ring-dealing member.

AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

CONVOCATION

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de ECUPAR, Société d'investissement à capital variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10 A Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg,

le mardi 6 mai 1986, à 16 heures

et qui aura l'ordre du jour suivant :

1. Rapports et adoption du rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1985;
2. Rapports et adoption du rapport du commissaire pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1985;
3. Rapports et approuver les comptes annuels arrêtés au 31 décembre 1985;
4. Affectation du bénéfice de la société;
5. Donner quitus aux administrateurs et au commissaire pour l'accomplissement de leur mandat jusqu'au 31 décembre 1985.
6. Elire un nouvel administrateur.
   Renouveler les mandats échus des administrateurs en place et du commissaire pour un terme d'un an devant expirer à la prochaine assemblée générale ordinaire des actionnaires.
7. Divers.

Les actionnaires nominatifs inscrits au registre des actionnaires à la date de l'assemblée seront autorisés à voter ou à donner procuration en vue du vote. Les procurations doivent parvenir au siège social au moins vingt-quatre heures avant la réunion.

La présente convocation et une formule de procuration ont été envoyées à tous les actionnaires inscrits au 21 avril 1986.

Des formules de procuration sont disponibles sur demande au siège social de la société.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration :
J. PIERSON,
Président.

Olivetti Net Rises 41.5% For Year

Reuters

IVREA, Italy — Olivetti SpA reported Tuesday that net group consolidated profit rose 41.5 percent in 1985, to 503.7 billion lire ($333 million) from 356 billion lire the previous year.

Olivetti said consolidated revenue rose 34.1 percent to 6.14 trillion lire over the same period.

Parent company sales rose 36.6 percent to 3.487 trillion lire, while net parent company profits were up 39 percent to 329.5 billion lire.

It said the group profit expressed as a return on revenues rose to 8.2 percent from 7.8 percent, while the return on shareholders' equity rose to 23.8 percent from 22.5 percent.

Olivetti said net financial indebtedness fell to 190 billion lire at the end of 1985 from 319.3 billion at the end of 1984. The debt figure represented 8.3 percent of shareholders' equity, which rose to 2.28 trillion lire, from 1.958 trillion.

The company said capital and commercial expenditure totaled 466 billion lire and research and development spending, 284 billion lire, in 1985.

Olivetti said it would propose a dividend payment of 320 lire for common and preferred shares compared with 275 in 1984, and a dividend of 340 lire for savings shares, up from 295 lire in 1984.

The board said it would propose the issue of 10 million nonconvertible savings shares to be reserved for employees.

GM, Chrysler Report Drop in Earnings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — General Motors Corp., the largest U.S. automaker, and Chrysler Corp., the third-largest, both reported Monday that first-quarter profit declined from the first quarter of 1985.

GM said profit for the quarter was $986.3 million, a 5.9-percent decline from $1.04 billion in the first quarter of 1985. Per-share earnings were $3.11 in the quarter, down from $3.32 in the like period last year.

Sales for the quarter amounted to $26.8 billion, a 10.7-percent increase from $24.2 billion.

Chrysler reported that net profit in the first quarter was $356.9 million, 30 percent lower than $507.6 million in the first quarter of 1985.

Sales for Chrysler and its consolidated subsidiaries rose about 7 percent to a record $5.8 billion from $5.4 billion reported in the first quarter of 1985.

The lower earnings, which reflect a three-for-two stock split announced in February, were attributed to higher product expenditures, labor costs and buyer-incentive programs, Chrysler said.

Per-share earnings were $2.36 a share, down from $2.79 a share a year earlier.

"This time last year, we were talking about a $10.5-billion [spending] program over five years," said Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, who was in Washington to announce the first-quarter results. "We expected to $12.5 billion because that's what we think it'll take for Chrysler to stay competitive and profitable."

Mr. Iacocca also said that Chrysler's latest earnings were depressed because the automaker's income-tax rate is now 41 percent, compared with a 1985 rate of 31 percent.

Its financial unit, Chrysler Financial Corp., reported record first-quarter net profits of $39.6 million, up 24 percent from the previous record of $31.8 million, set in the first quarter of last year. Finance receivables rose to $19.4 billion from $17.7 billion the year before.

Chrysler, which plans to launch nine new models in the next 18 months, saw its share of the U.S. market decline to 11.5 percent from 13.2 percent in the first quarter of 1985.

Industry observers estimated Monday that combined first-quarter earnings for the top U.S. automakers would be down about 4.5 percent and sales would be about 6.5 percent higher than a year earlier.

Arvid Jouppi, an industry analyst in Detroit, said combined profits of GM, Ford Motor Co., Chrysler and American Motors Corp. would decline to $2.23 billion from $2.33 billion reported a year ago. Sales will come in at about $46.5 billion, compared with $43.7 billion, he said. *(Reuters, UPI)*

Bank of Israel Says Head to Quit

Reuters

TEL AVIV — The head of the Bank of Israel, Moshe Mandelbaum, is to resign following an inquiry into the collapse of Israeli bank shares in 1983, a bank spokesman, Amnon Yakobi, said Tuesday.

Mr. Mandelbaum, head of the central bank since 1982, was blamed for failing to halt what the inquiry called a manipulation of shares for several years by Israel's four largest banks.

Giora Gazit, managing director of Bank Hapoalim, Israel's second largest bank, resigned Monday. He was the first to accept a demand by a parliamentary commission that six banking officials resign for their part in the crash, in which thousands of people lost their savings.

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A2

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Currency Rates

Interest Rates

Gold

Markets Closed

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	30099	29¾	29⅛	29⅝	-⅛
PhilipM	26617	189½	179½	179½	-4¾
SeaLan	19082	29⅝	27⅝	28⅝	
Grace	17847	64¼	62¾	64¼	+1¼
Sears	16861	37½	36½	37½	
Navistar	14677	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	-⅝
MidSth	14177	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	
EKodk	13200	47⅝	39⅝	39⅝	-7⅞
DuPt	13047	59½	57½	58½	+1⅛
NCR	12658	47⅝	47⅝	48⅝	+1⅛
USWest	12564	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	
KMart	12287	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	-⅛
Chrysl	12087	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	-⅛
Disney s	11998	86	85⅝	86⅝	-⅛
IBM	11971	135⅝	133⅝	133⅝	-2

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1828.36	1844.44	1815.97	1830.98	-14.92
Trans	932.49	932.49	922.32	922.32	-9.59
Util	172.65	172.65	169.32	170.03	-2.62
Comp	725.32	728.58	709.33	713.73	-8.47

NYSE Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Composite	141.67	139.67	141.02	140.08
Industrials	163.22	160.70	161.70	160.58
Transport	171.61	169.19	170.03	169.13
Utilities	71.28	70.81	71.28	70.93
Finance	129.45	128.34	129.45	128.27

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	161,510,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	136,990,000
Prev consolidated close	163,704,570

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	273	305
Declined	337	336
Unchanged	290	287
New Highs	6	6
New Lows	4	3
Total issues	900	928
Volume up	4,434,440	
Volume down	4,228,140	

NASDAQ Index

	Week Close	Year Ago	Ago	Ago
Composite	391.04	391.94	388.84	381.87
Industrials	394.57	397.22	393.23	385.35
Finance	319.42	—	316.35	312.23
Insurance	330.53	—	332.61	327.14
Utilities	405.15	—	404.07	397.14
Banks	414.13	—	414.13	396.37
Transp.	360.77	—	344.73	346.37

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FAuST n	9657	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
EnvPr	8341	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
AM Intl	3909	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
Wicks	3653	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
Wang B	3453	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
Wang A	2980	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
Savoy r	2461	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
BAT	2128	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
Amer s	2128	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
Dome	2461	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
LoTel s	2341	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
FurVis s	2101	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
Acadia	2101	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
RoomVP	2025	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
Lionel	1925	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	668	1022
Declined	1119	579
Unchanged	869	381
Total issues	2657	1982
New Highs	39	31
New Lows	11	12
Volume up	49,127,030	
Volume down	85,454,650	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh/Vol
Apr 21	332,954	413,916	1,066
Apr 18	332,454	441,203	1,003
Apr 17	425,549	491,408	1,092
Apr 16	451,480	510,957	1,077
Apr 15	451,480	541,483	1,175

*Included in the sales figures

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Industrials	271.71	268.31	271.41	270.47
Transport	171.37	170.24	171.37	170.58
Utilities	104.77	104.28	104.77	104.58
Financial	30.67	30.28	30.67	30.39
Composite	244.76	241.82	244.76	242.73

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	13,000,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	13,020,000
Prev. cons. volume	13,020,000

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Prev. Close	Today Noon
Bonds	91.84	92.21
Utilities	91.62	92.03
Industrials	91.36	91.57

AMEX Stock Index

High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
274.89	273.47	274.89	273.14

NYSE Prices Drop Sharply

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were sharply lower Tuesday at the close of the New York Stock Exchange in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 15.50 Monday to a record 1,855.90, closed Tuesday at 1,830.98, off 24.92.

Declines led advances by about 5 to 3. Big Board volume amounted to about 161.26 million shares, up from 136.09 million Monday.

The market opened with the knowledge that new orders for manufactured durable goods declined by $2.7 billion or 2.5 percent in March. The setback, which followed a revised 0.6-percent decline in February, was the largest since March 1985, when orders fell by 2.9 percent.

Although most U.S. stock market tables in this edition are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

In addition, but with less impact on the market, consumer prices fell 0.4 percent for the second consecutive month in March and the government's measure of inflation declined at an annual rate of 1.9 percent during the first three months of this year.

"The primary reason [for the market's retreat] is that the bond market is down sharply," said Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany Corp. "Long-term government bond prices are down some 2½ points."

Mr. Johnson said the fall in the bond market could be attributed to the weakness in the dollar.

"The decline in the dollar against the yen has led many Japanese investors to sell dollar-denominated securities, primarily treasuries," he said.

Despite healthy first-quarter earnings reports, Mr. Johnson said, the stock market never pays attention to the current state of the economy.

"First-quarter earnings are history," he said. "The stock market is not driven by looking through the rear-view mirror."

Mr. Johnson said there was some concern about the future of interest rates, and as a result, some nervousness has crept into the market.

"Even though some numbers come out that might be good, the technical forces sometimes take over and bring the market down," said Harry Villec of Sutro & Co. in San Francisco.

"This market is simply overbought in the near term," he said, adding that the long-awaited correction may be close at hand. However, Mr. Villec said, any correction, even a drop of 100 points, would not be prolonged.

At 3 P.M., AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down slightly.

W.R. Grace & Co. followed, up slightly. Philadelphia Electric was third, down a point.

Among the blue chips, General Electric, Merck, American Express and Union Carbide were down. U.S. Steel was unchanged.

General Motors, Ford and Chrysler were down. Chrysler reported on Tuesday a net profit of $356.9 million, or $2.36 a share, for the first quarter, 30 percent lower than the level a year earlier. The lower earnings, which reflect a three-for-two stock split announced in February, were attributed to higher product expenditures, labor costs and buyer incentive programs.

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the market summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference, some smaller items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Mobil Earnings Up 38% in Quarter

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Mobil Corp., the second-largest U.S. oil company, said Tuesday that its first-quarter earnings rose 38 percent to $440 million from $320 million a year earlier.

Diamond Shamrock Corp., a Dallas-based integrated gas and oil company, said it suffered a $10-million quarterly loss, as compared to a $59.1-million gain, or 44 cents a share, in the like period of 1985.

Mobil's net income between January and March worked out to $1.06 a share, up from 78 cents a share during the like period last year.

Its revenue was $14.1 billion, down from 1985's first-quarter revenue of $15.1 billion, company officials said.

As the plunge of crude oil and gas prices picked up momentum, Mobil's quarterly worldwide earnings from petroleum production dropped by $196 million from the like period in 1985, the company said.

But other factors more than offset the decline, according to Mobil's chairman, Allen E. Murray.

These included a $39-million increase in chemical operations earnings and a combined gain of $269 million from world refining, marketing and transportation operations, he said.

But he warned that current crude oil and gas prices and earnings are lower than they were in the first quarter, on average, while marketing and refining margins are dropping. Accordingly, Mobil's future earnings will likely be "sharply lower," unless crude and gas prices rebound, he said.

The company said it spent $795 million for capital, exploration and other worldwide expenses during the first quarter, a 10-percent gain over a year earlier.

But the company noted that "most of the first quarter 1986 expenditures relate to projects initiated in earlier years which are still under construction.

"Reductions in expenditure levels corresponding to the recently announced $1.1-billion cutback in this year's capital and exploration budget will not be evident until later quarters," it said.

Ashland Oil Co., the 14th-largest U.S. oil company, reported Monday that its profit for its largest quarter more than doubled.

Ashland, with headquarters in Ashland, Kentucky, said net income for its fiscal second quarter ended March 31 came to $39 million, or $1.12 a share, compared with $14 million, or 22 cents a share, in the same period of 1985. Ashland's revenue was flat at $1.8 billion.

In Dallas, Diamond Shamrock officials said the company's quarterly sales of $950.3 million were essentially unchanged from $954.7 million for the similar period a year earlier.

William Bricker, chairman and chief executive officer, said the company's loss came from a devaluation of the company's inventory of about $82 million in refined crude, partially offset by about $22 million in oil reserves.

UAL Posts Loss Of $103 Million For First Period

United Press International

CHICAGO — UAL Inc., parent of United Airlines, said its first-quarter loss widened to $103 million from $661,000 a year earlier because of a steep operating loss at its airline unit and the effects of a weaker dollar.

United's loss widened to $107.3 million from $3.9 million a year earlier.

UAL, also the parent of Hertz Corp. and Westin Hotels & Resorts, said Monday that revenues in the quarter rose 23 percent from a year earlier, to $1.96 billion from $1.59 billion.

Richard J. Ferris, UAL's chairman and chief executive, attributed the consolidated loss to a combination of greater airline operating losses, foreign exchange losses and increased interest expense.

Hoechst Reports Group Net Increased 8.9% in 1985

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG, the West German pharmaceuticals and chemicals concern, reported Tuesday that world group net profit was 1.47 billion Deutsche marks ($668 million) in 1985, an 8.9-percent increase from 1.35 billion DM in 1984.

The company reported that world group sales amounted to 42.72 billion DM, a 3-percent increase from 41.46 billion a year earlier. The year's dividend is 10 DM, compared with 9 DM.

Parent net profit was reported at 771 million DM, a 30.4-percent increase from 591 million in 1984.

Hoechst also said that it would offer shareholders a 1-for-20 rights issue at 270 DM per share to raise capital by 160 million DM to a total of 2.744 billion. The rights issue will raise 864 million DM in new funds.

New shares, qualifying for the complete 1986 dividend, will be offered from April 30 until May 16, Hoechst said.

Of the nominal sum, 139.6 million DM will be offered to the public through a banking consortium, and the remainder will be held back for bonus offerings to employees, the company said.

Holders of warrants from bonds launched in 1975, 1979 and 1983 also qualify to subscribe to the rights issue.

The total group cost of the dividend payout is 605 million DM, compared with 535 million in 1984, the company said.

Honda Net Profit Is Record, Up 14% From Year Earlier

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. announced on Tuesday a record net consolidated profit of 146.5 billion yen ($850 million) for the financial year to Feb. 28, up 14 percent from a year earlier.

But it said that net consolidated profit in the fourth quarter was down 20 percent on a year earlier to 30.1 billion yen. The large appreciation of the yen was partly to blame for this drop, it said.

For the year, consolidated sales were up 9.7 percent to 2.91 trillion yen. Exports and production outside Japan accounted for 71 percent of the total sales.

Net profit for American or European shares, each representing 10 ordinary shares, was 1,491 yen, an increase of 104 yen.

The group noted that the fourth-quarter revenue included results for October to December 1985 by foreign subsidiaries, whose year ends on Dec. 31. During this period the average dollar rate was down to 207.12 yen from 246.1 yen for the same period in 1984.

French Start 'Videophone' Program

(Continued from Page 9)

videophones outside Biarritz so far, children in isolation at the Trousseau Pediatric Hospital in Paris use these instruments to follow lessons in the hospital classroom, watch TV and chat with friends.

"The videophone keeps their education going and humanizes the hospital," explained Anne Christian Martinetti, the assistant administrator.

François Gerin, a senior French videocommunications engineer, stresses the evolving nature of visual telecommunications.

"Success depends on answering services which are not yet fully defined," he said, arguing that France's optical-fiber network allows "a wide range of service ideas."

Eventually, Biarritz and the nearby towns of Anglet and Bayonne are to be transformed into Urba 2000 — a huge permanent exhibition of advanced urban living, including the latest techniques in telecommunications, transportation and energy conservation.

So far the French government has spent the equivalent of about $10 million turning Biarritz into a showcase for French telecommunications, picking up the cost of installing the videophones and only charging homeowners for calls. At present a single videophone costs the equivalent of about $3,000 while the total cost of bringing a house into the system is some $7,000.

Currently videophone users in the Biarritz experiment pay the same rental and user charges as for an ordinary telephone, which French officials admit is well below the economic cost of the service provided.

Watching a 116-hour film on videocassette costs about 8 francs in videophone charges, or just over $1, plus a rental charge of 28 francs (film by the privately owned televideodrom. French movie houses, in contrast, charge $5 to $6 a seat.

But as the government's cabling plan gathers speed, substantial economies of scale are expected. Last year, France's outgoing Socialist minister of posts and telecommunications, Louis Mexandeau, predicted that the cost of hooking up an individual house could fall to about $800 in a town of 300,000 houses. It would cost half that sum when the rate of cabling reaches 1 million homes a year.

Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing originally chose Biarritz in 1979 as the site for this ambitious experiment in what the French call "visiophonie" and optical-fiber cabling. The city is small, with only 30,000 permanent inhabitants, although three times as many in summer. It is easily accessible and has an international conference centre. Its location also fitted in well with the government's plans to speed economic development in southwestern France.

Some of the biggest names in French telecommunications are associated with the project. Thomson, the state-owned group now facing privatization by the new French government, developed the videophones. The bulk of the optical-fiber cabling was done by LTT, a subsidiary of Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, another company due to be denationalized, and the privately owned Société Anonyme de Télécommunications.

More than 3,000 visitors have come to see France's videophone showroom at Biarritz so far, many of them foreign. But export orders remain modest.

In March 1985, LTT secured a contract to cable 2,300 houses in a Dallas suburb with optical fiber capable of handling 20 TV programs and a burglar-alarm system.

Wheeling Profit Is First Since '84

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Financially troubled Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. announced Tuesday its first positive quarterly net earnings since mid-1984.

Officials of the seventh-largest U.S. steelmaker, which filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy law on April 16, 1985, said it had net income of $4 million during the first three months of 1986.

Without Chapter 11 protection, debt-service payments would have brought the figure down to a $10-million loss, officials said. But the quarter still showed improvement from the $25.7 million loss in 1985's first quarter. Revenue was $219 million, compared with $240.9 million a year earlier.

Rolls-Royce Reports Record '85 Profit

By Terry Trucco
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Rolls-Royce Ltd., Britain's publicly owned aero-engine company, achieved record pretax profits in 1985 and could return to the private sector as early as next January, its chairman, Sir Francis Tombs, said Tuesday.

In its year-end figures released Tuesday, the company showed a pretax profit of £81 million ($122 million), more than three times its £26-million profit in 1984. Revenue increased by 14 percent to a record level of £1.6 billion.

And the company expects further improvement, with civil engine orders exceeding £300 million for the first quarter of 1986.

"Rolls-Royce is keen to privatize, and these results are the first shot in an accelerated campaign to return the company to the market," Sir Francis said at a press conference. He declined to say how much the company would fetch at flotation.

On Monday, Trade and Industry Minister Geoffrey Pattie said the government would return the company, publicly held since 1971, to the private sector in the first half of 1987. But the government will retain a special "golden" share in Rolls-Royce to ensure continued British control, a common practice in military-related companies.

Asked what appeal Rolls-Royce held for investors, Sir Francis said the concern today was "a different company from what it was in 1971." Large-scale streamlining has increased product range, widened market spread, boosted up research and development and cut back manpower, with 2,300 jobs trimmed since 1980.

The company has also lowered its risks with recent large-engine collaborations that include linkups with its U.S. rivals, Pratt & Whitney and General Electric Co., a move applauded by financial observers.

At present, the company commands a 24-percent share of the world's civil aero-engine market and an 18-percent share of the military market, figures the company hopes to boost to 30 percent and 20 percent in the next three to four years.

Analysts agree that Rolls-Royce is ready for denationalization.

"Two or three years ago, Rolls-Royce was a high-risk venture, but the recent partnerships with U.S. manufacturers have mitigated that risk," said Brian Newman, an analyst with Simon & Coates. "Provided it comes to the market with a strong balance sheet, it will be well received."

An upturn in civil aero-engine demand has already increased business for Rolls-Royce, and analysts expect this to continue, particularly if oil prices remain around $12 to $13 a barrel for a few years.

"The timing is perfect for Rolls-Royce to come on the market," said Nigel Roberts, an analyst with James Capel & Co.

Analysts are also generally optimistic about the company's current engine range, civil and military alike. A significant amount of its military earning comes from abroad. At present, about 10 percent of total earnings comes from U.S. government orders, a figure that could double if the Pentagon increased orders for the Pegasus engine.

COMPANY NOTES

Carson Pirie Scott & Co.'s board has rejected Baytree Investors Inc.'s $470-million takeover bid. Last week, Baytree increased its offer to $47 a share from $36 a share for all 10 million Carson Pirie shares and the "poison pill" shareholder rights issued by Carson Pirie on April 9.

Dessauer Corp. said its $173-million ($260-million) offer for Extel Group PLC was final. It said a combination of acceptances and purchases gave it control of 14.9 million shares in Extel, or 33.76 percent of the total. The offer has been extended until April 28.

Fruehauf Corp. has received a revised offer of $42 a share, an increase of $1 a share, from Asher B. Edelman, a New York investor. In a filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Edelman said he had received assurances he can raise $935 million to finance his bid for control of Fruehauf, a truck-trailer manufacturer. He now controls 9.5 percent.

Générale de Banque SA has fixed the price for new shares in its previously announced one-for-six rights issue at 5,250 Belgian francs ($116) per share. The bank plans to issue up to 1.52 million new shares with a nominal value of 1,391 francs a share as the major element in a 2.3-billion-franc capital increase.

M.W. Kellogg Co. of the United States has set up a joint-venture engineering company in the northwest China city of Lanzhou. The new company, Hualai Engineering Co., a joint venture between Kellogg and Lanzhou Petrochemical Designing Institute, will undertake projects in power, natural gas and petrochemicals.

Fried. Krupp GmbH said its Krupp-Koppers GmbH unit will plan a 200-million-Deutsche-mark ($91-million) dimethyl terephthalate production facility for Petroquimica General Mosconi SA of Argentina. DMT is used in polyester fiber production.

Nissan Motor Manufacturing Corp., the U.S. production subsidiary of Nissan Motor Co., expects a loss for the year ended March 31 because of new model start-up costs at its Tennessee plant, Marvin Runyon, president of the subsidiary, said.

THE TOP FRENCH QUALITY FIRMS

COMITÉ COLBERT

Revillon: Fabled Furs

Jean-Claude Cathalan, President

Sumptuous sables, memorable mink, incomparable chinchilla... fabulous furs spell out the legendary luxury that has been the stuff of dreams for centuries. In this world where opulence is synonymous with craftsmanship, one house has stood ahead of the rest since it was founded in 1723: Revillon.

In the 19th century, Victor Revillon revolutionalized the fur trade by being the first to wear fur as if it were cloth. Using precision-cut pelts, he transformed shapeless fur wraps into ravishingly cut and draped couture furs. Supplier to most of the royal courts of Europe, by 1850 Revillon was the largest furrier in the world. Innovation followed innovation: the first fur salon, the first fur cold storage and the constant search for the finest pelts which led from Siberia to Bukhara, the Caucasus to Canada.

One of the first French companies established in the United States in 1878, Revillon today derives 75 percent of turnover from activities abroad with America and Japan the best markets. Mink, representing 50 percent of total sales, is one of the haute fourrure best sellers, sheared lamb, the leader in the boutique line. Many things have changed — furs now comes from ranch-bred animals and as a defender of endangered species, they no longer use the fur of rare animals — but company experts still attend Leningrad auctions for the finest sable and lynx, travel to Scandinavia, Canada and the U.S. for mink as well as all over the globe in search of the finest quality furs. The firm's acquisition by the Coca group in 1981 permits "the financial support that corresponds to our ambitions in this luxury domaine," says Revillon president Jean-Claude Cathalan. He plans to expand the haute fourrure sales and effort, a true "democratization" of fur through a major expansion of the boutique line with new outlets planned around the world featuring well-known fashion names like Louis Feraud, who will design for the United States, and Claire Barrat, who is in charge of a new accessory line.

Fragrance, part of the Revillon story since 1994, stars the sensual, sophisticated Deicheuna, for women, and the refreshing, spicy French Line, for men, launched in 1984 and now their best-seller. Coming in 1987: a new feminine scent. Exports already account for 65 percent of sales and the next target is a place in the American market, also the goal for the beauty care products of another diversification, highly-acclaimed beauty institute Ingrid Miller.

"France leads the world in fur fashion," says Cathalan. "What distinguishes us is our mastery of the material." The brightened sense of style that fascinated such celebrated clients as Sarah Bernhardt and Maria Callas is demonstrated this week in a collection by their talented designer, Jean-Paul Hiraux, that contrasts the cooly elegant redingotes of the haute couture with the boutique's peppy sheepskin jackets in a rainbow of vivid colors. Proof once again that Revillon is indeed the master furrier of them all.

"AN ASSOCIATION OF THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS NAMES OF THE FRENCH ART DE VIVRE, 2888 RUE DE LA BAUME, 75008 PARIS.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE COMITÉ COLBERT

Knoedler-Modarco S.A.

Notice of Ordinary Meeting of Stockholders

to be held on May 15, 1986.

Notice is hereby given of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Knoedler-Modarco S.A., on May 15, 1986, at 121 Old Mill Road, Greenwich, Connecticut, at 10 a.m. local time for the following agenda:

1. Report on the activities of the company on fiscal year 1985;
2. Auditor's report;
3. Vote on approval of the accounts and the auditor's report;
4. Allocation of the net results of fiscal year 1985;
5. Discharge to the Board of Directors;
6. Election of Directors;
7. Appointment of auditors;
8. Amendment of Article 5 of the articles of incorporation of the company which article sets forth the number and classification of the Directors and the procedure for their election by the addition thereto of the following sentence:
"The provisions of this Article 5 may not be amended, altered or repealed except by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total number of issued and outstanding shares of stock of the company entitled to vote for the election of Directors";
9. Miscellaneous.

The 1985 annual report will be at the disposal of stockholders as of May 8, 1986, at the Banque Paribas (Suisse) S.A., Geneva (and its branches in Basel, Lugano and Zurich) where admission cards for the meeting can be withdrawn against common shares on deposit until May 9, 1986.

By order of the Board of Directors
Dr. Armand Hammer
Chairman

L'ORÉAL

Presided by **Mr. Charles ZVIAK**, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of **L'ORÉAL**, an informative meeting was organized for financial analysts, international investors and economic journalists at company headquarters in Clichy, France.

At this time, **Mr. Marc LADREIT de LACHARRIÈRE**, Director and Executive Vice President, indicated that consolidated sales reached 2.2 billion U.S. Dollars in 1985.

In addition, **L'ORÉAL** confirmed management mandates renewable for fifteen years with **COSMAIR** in the USA and **COSMAIR** in Canada. As a result, the turnover of business managed under **L'ORÉAL** responsibility in the world reached 2.9 billion Dollars in 1985. Including only cosmetic product business, **L'ORÉAL**-managed turnover reached 2.6 billion U.S. Dollars. Economically and commercially, **L'ORÉAL** is therefore the leader among world cosmetics groups.

Mr. Marc LADREIT de LACHARRIÈRE pointed out that the net profit of the group reached 102 million Dollars.

Mr. Lindsay OWEN-JONES, President and Chief Operating Officer, talked about **L'ORÉAL**'s international situation. The company continued with its new product launching strategy. **L'ORÉAL** has continued its expansion in volume and conquered everywhere new market shares.

Mr. Charles ZVIAK emphasized the "fundamental values of the enterprise" : respect for individuals, customer priority, belief in quality, reciprocal adaptation of individuals and structures, indispensable symbiosis of research / marketing... These fundamental values are the corporate background.

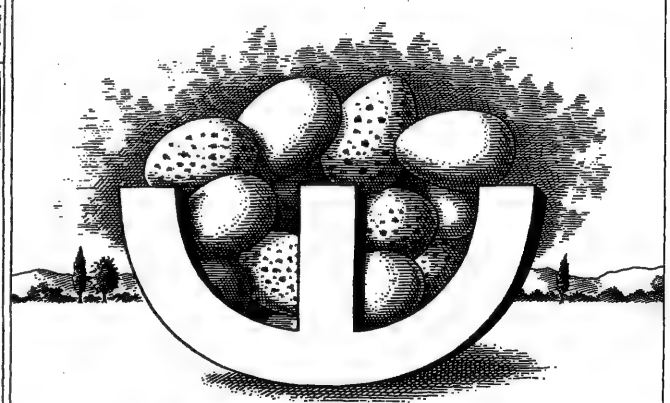
Mr. Charles ZVIAK reaffirmed his belief in the development of the pharmaceutical division, a belief upheld by the quality of its laboratories works.

Asia Pacific Growth Fund

Weekly net asset value on 18-4-1986 US $20.80

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Prinsengracht 214,
1016 BS Amsterdam.



A stronger basket for your financial eggs

The ECU - European Currency Unit - is one of the most stable currencies in the world today.

It's the official currency of the European Economic Community (EEC).

More important to investors, it's a 'basket' currency, made up of pre-determined portions of the currencies of ten of the twelve member states of the EEC. They keep their currencies stable relative to one another through control of exchange rates.

This keeps the ECU exceptionally stable. In fact, since it was introduced in 1979, it has fluctuated less against the US dollar than any one currency in the basket.

A sound alternative to the US dollar

This stability means that ECU investors enjoy protection from losses caused by gyrations in exchange rates.

In particular, the ECU offers a strong alternative to US dollar investors who don't want to trust all their eggs to one basket.

With the ECU, your investment is diversified into next currencies. So you get an opportunity-risk spread that no single currency can match.

But just buying ECUs alone may not offer enough growth.

Attractive investment opportunity.

The Imperial ECU Fund, from Imperial Fund Managers S.A. Luxembourg, offers attractive growth potential. And, because it is denominated in ECUs, it offers protection against currency fluctuations.

The Fund is jointly owned by Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited, Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout & Cie S.C.S and Banque de Luxembourg S.A.

So the Fund benefits from skilled investment management by experienced international partners.

Tax advantages, too.

There are two ways to invest. You can buy shares in the Bond Fund Portfolio with 1,000 ECU minimum and a low entry fee. Or you may prefer the higher profile of the Money Market Portfolio with 10,000 ECU minimum and no redemption fee. Shares may be in bearer or registered form.

In many countries you enjoy tax advantages because shares are taxed only at redemption and then at a low capital gains rate.

FREE ECU Guide and Prospectus

If you want capital growth and protection from currency losses, you should invest in the Imperial ECU Fund.

More information and a Prospectus are yours for the asking. We'll also be happy to send you 'The Layman's Guide to the ECU', which tells you more about the development of this strong investment currency.

For your free copy, just post the coupon, today.

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☐ More facts and figures and a Prospectus for the Imperial ECU Fund.
Name
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Telephone

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Luxembourg

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited

Banque de Luxembourg S.A.
Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout & Cie S.C.S.

Imperial Fund Managers S.A. 103 Grand Rue, Luxembourg L-1661. Tel. 353-49924). Tlx. 2425
Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout & Cie S.C.S. 19 Place Sainte Gudule, 1000 Brussels. Tel. 322-2130961. Telex 25263 bd

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

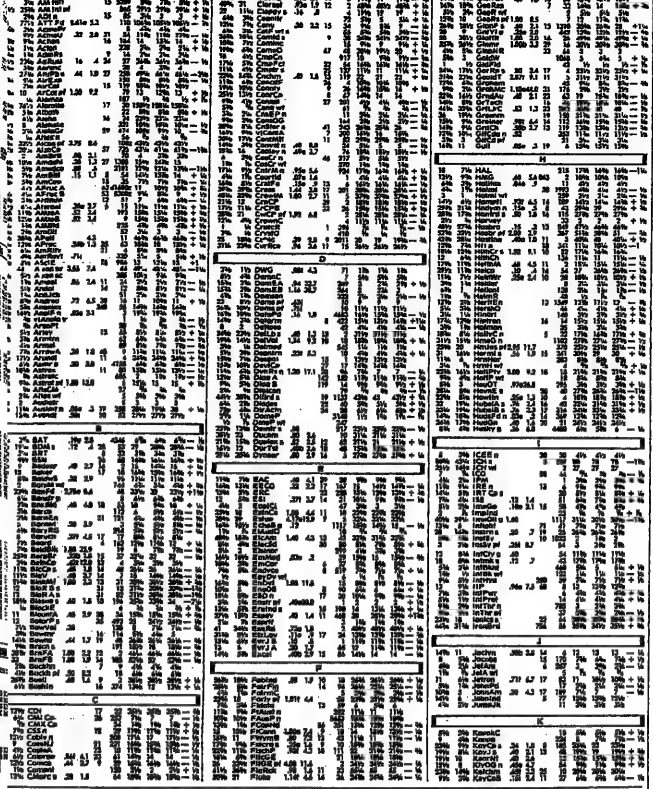
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
39½	25¼	NorTel	.60	1.4		2301	39½	38½	39¾	+1¼
4⅞	3⅜	NRupe				6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
40⅝	30⅝	NoStrp	1.20	3.5	11	90	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
7	3	NwNW				24	7	6⅞	7	+⅞
26⅝	22⅝	Norton	2.00	5.4		12	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+1⅛
9	6⅝	Norwd	1.20	4.3	12	2503	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅞
29⅝	22⅝	NoNat	.80	3.1	7	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅞
29⅝	22	Norton				3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅞
8	5⅝	Nucor	.20	.4	17	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
12⅝	7⅝	NWIndl	.60	6.1		167	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Nvmrx wt	.484	5.7	11	223	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
		Nvmrx vtl				169	62⅝	61	61⅝	+1⅛

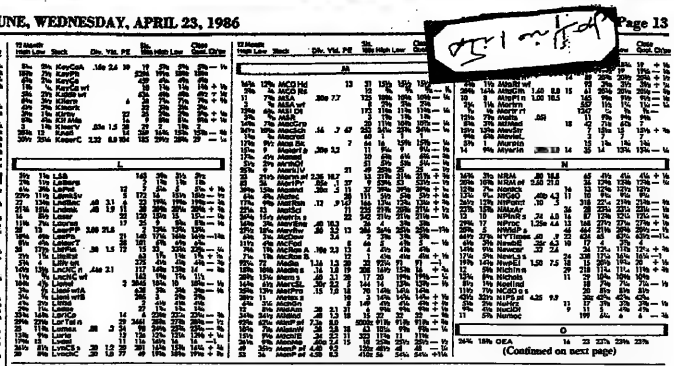
O

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
7	2⅝	OakInd				449	2	1⅝	2	+⅛
30⅝	22⅝	OakIpt	1.20	5.3	13	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
44⅝	32⅝	OcciPt	1.40	3.3	10	444	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+⅛
34⅝	25	OceanPt				2	34	34	34	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	OceanPt wt				1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	OceanPt vtl				2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
39⅝	32⅝	OcciPt pf	4.42	11.2		62	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+⅛
19⅝	16⅝	OdeCo	1.44	7.8		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
19⅝	11⅝	ODECO	.40	2.1	20	416	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+⅛
26⅝	20⅝	OhioEd	1.92	8.2		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
14	11	OhioEd	1.90	13.4	8	418	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
22	21	OhEd pf	2.04	9.8		2	21	21	21	+⅛
34	32	OhEd pf	3.40	10.2		102	33	33	33	+⅛
77⅝	71⅝	OhEd pf	7.24	10.2		100	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	
74	71	OhEd pf	7.20	10.2		100	71	71	71	
9	5⅝	OhEd pf	2.00	12.2		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
26⅝	20⅝	OhEd pf	2.60	11.2		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
19⅝	15⅝	OhEd pf	1.90	11.5		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	OhEd pf	2.00	12.2		2	5⅝	5⅝	5

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the close on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press





(Continued on next page)

Republic National Bank of New York

A subsidiary of REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Condition
(In Thousands)

Assets	March 31 1986	March 31 1985
Cash and demand accounts	$ 299,806	$ 125,803
Interest bearing deposits with banks	6,848,799	5,195,152
Short-term tax exempt investments	175,000	-
Precious metals	98,131	65,046
Investment securities	2,554,941	1,916,858
Trading account assets	79,081	43,617
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	68,341	562,625
Loans, net of unearned income	3,293,010	2,463,842
Allowance for possible loan losses	(79,356)	(58,649)
Loans (net)	3,213,654	2,405,193
Customers' liability under acceptances	1,942,108	1,185,625
Premises and equipment	268,951	183,018
Accrued interest receivable	218,701	222,115
Other assets	283,558	191,140
Total assets	$16,051,071	$12,096,190

Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	March 31 1986	March 31 1985
Non-interest bearing deposits:		
In domestic offices	$ 473,945	$ 353,372
In foreign offices	68,113	-
Interest bearing deposits:		
In domestic offices	2,795,246	2,440,927
In foreign offices	6,981,010	5,746,548
Total deposits	10,318,314	8,540,847
Short-term borrowings	1,336,426	647,679
Acceptances outstanding	1,945,150	1,189,891
Accrued interest payable	194,598	248,925
Other liabilities	316,737	169,880
Long-term debt	429,629	-
Stockholder's Equity:		
Common stock, $100 par value: 4,800,000 shares authorized; 3,550,000 shares outstanding	355,000	355,000
Surplus	845,000	705,000
Retained earnings	310,227	240,168
Total stockholder's equity	1,510,227	1,300,168
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	$16,051,071	$12,096,190
Letters of credit outstanding	$ 596,000	$ 277,808

The portion of the investment in precious metals not hedged by forward sales was $7.9 million and $2.5 million in 1986 and 1985, respectively.

REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION
Summary of Results
(In Thousands Except Per Share Data)

	Three Months Ended March 31 1986	1985
Net income	$32,664	$29,296
Net income per common share	$1.10	$.95
Dividends declared per common share	$.28	$.27½
Average shares outstanding	28,355	25,802

Fifth Avenue at 40th Street, New York, New York 10018
(28 offices in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn & Queens County)
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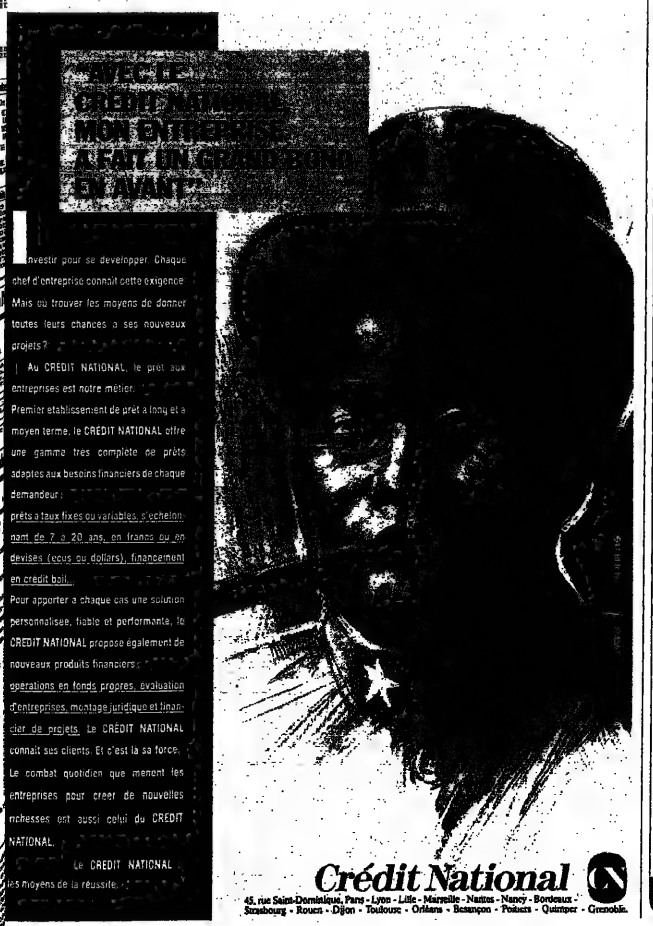

Investir pour se développer. Chaque chef d'entreprise connaît cette exigence. Mais où trouver les moyens de donner toutes leurs chances à ses nouveaux projets?

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Pour apporter à chaque cas une solution personnalisée, fiable et performante, le CREDIT NATIONAL propose également de nouveaux produits financiers : opérations en fonds propres, évaluation d'entreprises, montage juridique et financier de projets. Le CREDIT NATIONAL connaît ses clients. Et c'est là sa force.

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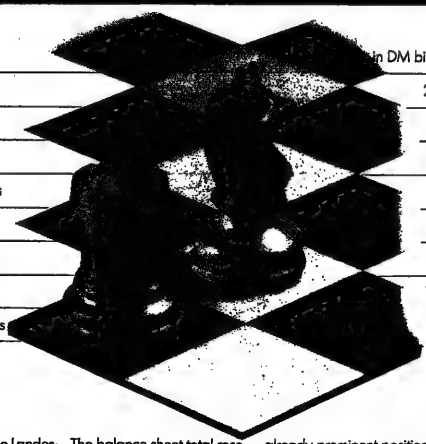
BAKOLA
strengthens its position in 1985



1985 at a glance*	in DM billion
Balance sheet total	25.8
Due from banks	9.5
Securities	3.2
Due from non-banks	11.5
Due to banks	9.4
Due to non-banks	1.1
Own bearer bonds	13.6
Capital and reserves	0.5

*preliminary results as of December 31, 1985

Badische Kommunale Landesbank, Mannheim – one of Southwest Germany's major universal banks – again achieved satisfactory results in 1985.

The balance sheet total rose by 6% to DM 25.8 billion. Lending activities also grew, increasing by 3.9% to DM 18.6 billion. Export financing business developed favorably,* and the Bank expanded its already prominent position in forfaiting. The London branch and the wholly-owned subsidiaries – BAKOLA LUX, BAKOLA ISWITZERLANDI LTD., and FFZ – also recorded a successful 1985.

BADISCHE
KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK
GIROZENTRALE

Head Office: Augustaanlage 33, D-6800 Mannheim 1 (West Germany), Tel. (621) 458-2590
Branch in London. Subsidiaries in Luxembourg and Zurich

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Canada

Abitibi-Price

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	442.0	481.9
Profits	18.0	34.0
Per Share	0.27	0.51

Alcan Aluminum

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	1,489	1,416
Profit	37.0	34.0
Per Share	0.27	0.39

Results in U.S. dollars.

Imperial Oil

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	1,841	2,033
Profits	96.0	101.0
Per Share	0.99	0.81

Results in U.S. dollars.

Northern Telecom

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	1,964	1,761.4
Profits	83.7	61.1
Per Share	0.97	0.48

Results in U.S. dollars.

Italy

Olivetti

	1985	1984
Profits	305,700	256,000

Japan

Honda Motor

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	3,371.7	3,247.8
Profit	146,500	126,516
Per ADR	1.411	1.200

T1 trillion.

Switzerland

Gerlikon-Buehrle Hd

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	4,868	4,726
Profit	37.3	18.0

United States

Amer. Cyanamid

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	717.5	693.7
Over Net	47.7	43.7
Per Share	1.05	0.97

1985 net excludes profit of $3.9 million from discontinued operations.

Armco

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	1,084	973.5
Net Loss	63.9	22.5

Nets include charge of $40 million vs income of $12.6 million.

Asarco

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	297.4	362.7
Net Loss	20.4	14.0

Nets include loss of $12 million vs gain of $8.4 million from foreign exchange transactions, and other inclusions, credit of $9 million and gain of $5.6 million.

Becton, Dickinson

	1986	1985
2nd Quar. Revenue	394	352
Net Inc.	35.3	32.0
Per Share	0.41	0.38
1 Half Revenue	764	685
Net Inc.	63.4	58.4
Per Share	0.74	0.69

1986 nets include net credits of $3.7 million in 2d quarter, of $3.7 million in 1d quarter. Per share results adjusted for 3-for-1 split.

Bemis

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	264.2	252.8
Net Inc.	14.1	12.7
Per Share	0.37	0.37

1985 results restated for 3-for-1 split in March 1986.

Big Three Industries

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	263.4	196.2
Net Inc.	13.9	11.5
Per Share	0.38	0.36

Briggs & Stratton

	1986	1985
3rd Quar. Revenue	342.4	307.2
Net Inc.	19.7	15.8
Per Share	1.33	0.88
1 Months Revenue	1084	1003
Net Inc.	35.7	32.6
Per Share	2.61	1.93

Bristol-Myers

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	1,176	1,085
Net Inc.	144.1	122.2
Per Share	1.02	0.87

1985 results restated.

Chrysler

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	4,665	5,074
Net Inc.	153.7	149.2
Per Share	0.38	0.34

Per share results restated for 3-for-2 split in Feb.

Cons. Edison N.Y.

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	1,416	1,446
Net Inc.	103.2	98.7
Per Share	1.22	1.16

Dana

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	1,426	1,423
Net Inc.	44.1	40.3
Per Share	0.65	0.59

Dart & Kraft

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	1,426	1,423
Net Inc.	154.8	142.3
Per Share	1.26	0.72

1986 net includes gain of $41.6 million from sale of unit.

Deluxe Check Print.

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	210.7	181.3
Net Inc.	29.2	25.7
Per Share	0.44	0.35

Dorsey

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	134.4	134.3
Net Inc.	4.2	3.7
Per Share	0.36	0.31

Eaton

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	1,483	1,423
Net Inc.	95.1	87.3
Per Share	1.11	1.01

1986 net includes sale of $2.7 million net income in 60 countries.

Freeport-McMoran

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	189.9	214.4
Net Inc.	(10)12.3	52.5
Per Share	0.08	0.38
1 Months Revenue	739.5	814.1
Net Inc.	34.4	34.2
Per Share	0.25	0.25

1985 P-month net includes gain of $1.6 million and cost of $6.1 million vs $24 million.

General Instrument

	1986	1985
4th Quar. Revenue	941.6	953.4
Net Inc.	0.13	(42)56.7
Per Share	0.00	0.39

Per share results adjusted for 3-for-2 split.

MCI Communications

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	919.2	536.6
Net Inc.	8.4	14.1
Per Share	0.06	0.17

Melville

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	1,438	1,308
Net Inc.	48.0	39.6
Per Share	0.70	0.76

Mobil

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	14,398	13,308
Net Inc.	448.0	339.0
Per Share	1.18	0.76

Pfizer Brown

	1986	1985
3rd Quar. Revenue	223.9	243.2
Net Inc.	22.1	23.4
Per Share	1.51	1.35

Nets include gains of $1.9 million vs $600,000.

Prime Computer

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	114.5	119.5
Net Inc.	6.9	8.5
Per Share	0.19	0.35

Martin Marietta

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	1,292	1,272
Net Inc.	40.1	37.0
Per Share	0.84	0.77

1986 net includes gains of 39 cents per share.

Merriman

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	34.7	37.2
Net Inc.	0.91	0.34
Per Share	0.14	0.04

Per share results adjusted for 3-for-2 split.

Mid-Texas

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	23.7	8.55
Net Inc.	0.7	0.51
Per Share	0.07	0.51

Lone Star Ind.

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	163.3	149.0
Net Inc.	10.3	15.8
Per Share	0.37	0.57

1985 net includes sale of $2.7 million.

Music Chef

	1986	1985
3rd Quar. Revenue	223.9	243.2
Net Inc.	22.1	23.4
Per Share	1.51	1.35

Nets include gains of $1.9 million vs $600,000.

Hughes Tool

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	347.9	293.5
Net Inc.	10.4	1.4
Per Share	0.61	0.01

cr. loss.

Midland-Ross

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	73.7	8.55
Net Inc.	2.2	0.51
Per Share	0.51	0.51

Mobil

	1986	1985
1st Quar. Revenue	14,398	13,308
Net Inc.	448.0	339.0
Per Share	1.18	0.76

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 22 APRIL 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes bracketed on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (m) – monthly; (q) – bi-monthly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT
(-w) Al-Mal Trad. S.A. $ 223.05
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.
(-d) Bankfund SF 1451.20
(-d) Cedar SF 1484.00
(-d) Eaulbar American $ 1394.00
(-d) Eaulbar Europe SF 1311.00
(-d) Eaulbar Pacific SF 1311.00
(-d) Grabor SF 1420.00
BANI MULTICURRENCY
(-) Multicurrency $ 1084.07
(-) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1184.57
(-) Multicurrency Yen Yen 197,455.00
BBF INTERBUDIS
(-w) Interbudis $ 139.22+
(-w) Intercurrency Usd 10.04
(-w) Intercurrency Dm 10.89
(-w) Intercurrency Sterling 10.30
(-w) Intercurrency Pacific Dlr 10.24
(-w) Intercurrency N. Amer. Dlr 11.53
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
(-d) Asian Growth Fund $ 18.30
(-w) Diversfund SF 88.40
(-w) FIF-America SF 38.46
(-w) FIF-Europe Fund SF 34.13
(-w) FIF-International $ 14.13
(-w) FIF-Pacific $ 18.32
(-w) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 139.22+
(-w) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 111.84
(-w) Indosuez USD (MLA) $ 1.0000
BRITANNIA POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
(-w) Brit.Dollar Income 6.919
(-w) Brit.S.Mone.Cur. $ 11.87
(-d) Brit. Int'l Money Perf. $ 1.407
(-d) Brit. Int'l Money Perf. 148.47
(-w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Pd Ud $ 1.365
(-w) Brit.Gold Fund $ 3.363
(-w) Brit.Mone.Currency $ 1.000
(-d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd. $ 2.848
(-w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund $ 1.000
(-d) Brit. World Leis. Fund $ 1.368
(-d) Brit. World Tech. Fund $ 1.000
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(-w) Capital Int'l S.A. $ 94.37
(-w) Capital Int'l S.A. $ 94.91
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (LUX.)
POB 1251 Luxembourg Tel. 47 81 21
(-d) Citivest Ecu ECU 1055.72
(-d) Citivest Liquidity $ 1045.19
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
(-d) Actions Suisses SF 541.00
(-d) Bond Valor Swf SF 107.00
(-d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 115.00
(-d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 134.07
(-d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 105.20
(-d) Bond Valor Yen Yen 10,911.00
(-w) Convert Valor Swf SF 1,179.00
(-w) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR $ 152.55
(-d) Cifrasia SF 65.00
(-d) CS Fonds-Bonds SF 79.00
(-d) CS Fonds-Int'l SF 131.75
(-d) CS Gold Valor $ 133.10
(-d) CS Money Mart Inst. $ 1133.40
(-d) CS Money Market Fund Dm 1077.21
(-d) CS Money Mart Inst. Fund $ 1084.24
(-d) CS Money Market Pd Yen Yen 1,102.21
(-d) CS Valor-Valor SF 1,000.00
(-d) Usacs $ 51.00
(-d) Europa-Valor SF 311.20
(-d) Pacific-Valor SF 118.00
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01 9269??)
(-w) Fiduary Group Ltd. $ 146.13
(-m) Winchester Diversified $ 37.34
(-m) Winchester Financial Fd. $ 10.47
(-m) Winchester Premier $ 141.96
(-m) Winchester Holdings FF 111.69
(-m) Winchester Recovery Ltd. $ 12.78
(-w) Worldwide Securities $ 44.04
(-w) Worldwide Sec. Tel 41 01 2080
DIT INVESTMENT FPM
(-d) Concentration DM 41.49
(-d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 88.32
EBC TRUST CO (JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Seaton Pl., St. Helier (0534-3622)
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
(-d) Inc.: Bid ___ % Lev=Offer ___
(-d) Cap.: Bid ___ % Lev=Offer ___
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUNDS
(-d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.6407
(-d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 1.4113
(-d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.6407
(-d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 1.6407
(-d) Long Term $ 1.6407
F&C MANAGEMENT LTD. (INV. ADVISERS)
1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
(-w) F&C Alternative $ 17.07
(-w) F&C European $ 23.30
(-w) F&C Oriental $ 17.40
FIDELITY POB 870, Hamilton Bermuda
(-m) Fid. Amer. Vol.I Com. $ 43.00
(-m) Fid. Amer. Vol.I Com.Pref. $ 25.91
(-m) Fid. Amer. Vol.III Com. $ 20.61
(-m) Fid. Amer. Vol.III Com.Pref. $ 25.34
(-d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 16.42
(-d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 12.47
(-d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 13.63
(-d) Fidelity Grow. Opp. Fund $ 20.06
(-d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 19.06
(-d) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 19.07
(-d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 18.21
(-d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 18.82
(-d) Fidelity Spec. Sit. Fund $ 20.45
(-d) Fidelity Grow. Growth Fd. $ 20.45
(-d) Fidelity Grow. Income Fd. $ 13.62
FORBES PO BOX GRAND CAYMAN
(-w) Lonrho Africa (I)-Apr-3013 $ 10.00
(-w) Dollar Income $ 7.34
(-w) Dollar Income Inc. Gth Pd. $ 6.15
(-w) Gold Income $ 6.15
(-w) Gold Appreciation $ 1.00
(-m) Strategic Trading $ 1.00
GEFINOR FUNDS:
(-w) East Investment Fund $ 546.19
(-w) Gefinor Fund $ 1,000.00
(-w) Sndz St. American $ 304.97
GEORGE ATHANASOPULLO CO. LTD.
P.O. Box 3085, Nicosia, Cyprus
(-w) Euro. Smaller Cos. Fund $ 1,000.00
GERMAN SECURITIES
(-w) Germ. Bond Fund DM 103.10
(-w) Germ. Convertibles Fund DM 172.19
(-w) Germ. Equity Fund DM 118.24
(-w) Germ. Int'l Fund DM 130.70
(-w) Germ. Special Fund DM 144.21
(-w) Germ. Multi. Int'l Fund DM 98.97
(-w) Germ. Emerging Mkts Fd. DM 148.97
GOLDMAN SACHS INTL. FUND (24-2-2986)
(-w) Goldman Sachs Int'l Fund $ 13.68
(-w) Goldman Sachs Int'l Fund $ 13.68
(-w) Goldman Sachs Int'l Fund $ 13.68

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Dassault's Successor Still in Question

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The death of Marcel Dassault, a major figure in aviation history, has raised a major question: Who will direct the aircraft company he founded and ran.

Since Mr. Dassault died at the age of 94 on Friday, that question has been discussed intensely in aviation industry circles and within the French government.

In 1981, the government obtained a 46-percent shareholding in the firm from Mr. Marcel Dassault-Bréguet Aviation, and a majority of the voting rights.

About 49 percent of the shares are controlled by the Dassault family, while the remaining 5 percent are in public hands, quoted on the Paris Bourse.

A company spokesman declined on Tuesday to comment on the discussions surrounding the succession.

"Nothing is yet known," he said, adding that the "future of the group" will most likely be discussed at the next board meeting, April 30.

However, industry sources said that Bruno-Claude Vallières, 75, a longtime colleague of Mr. Dassault, will most likely be asked to remain as chairman and chief executive officer until his five-year term expires next October.

Mr. Vallières was named chairman when the previous, Socialist government in effect took control of the company by obtaining its shareholding in 1981. He succeeded Mr. Dassault, who became the company's "technical adviser."

In October, according to the sources, the control and management of the company will be assumed by Mr. Dassault's 61-year-old son, Serge, who currently is a board member. He also founded and is chairman of Electronique Serge Dassault, a family-controlled company specializing in military and civilian electronics.

Serge Dassault, the sources said, will probably ask two senior executives whom he knows well to join him in running the company: Bruno Revellin-Falcoz, 44, currently Dassault's general manager; and Bertrand Dauguy, currently vice president and general manager of Electronique Serge Dassault, who is expected to keep that job. Mr. Revellin-Falcoz and Mr. Dauguy are expected to be named executive vice presidents.

A crucial role will be played by the government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, which has decided to reduce its shareholding in the company as part of its overall goal to privatize companies brought under government control after World War II and by the previous government.

Mr. Chirac, who had known Mr. Dassault since childhood and warmly praised the aircraft designer in a funeral speech on Tuesday, has not publicly commented on the future of the company.

However, industry sources said Tuesday that senior government officials have expressed interest in keeping "a controlling hand" in the company, even if some government shares are sold.

One reason is a determination by the Chirac government to pressure the Dassault company into more participation in West European military aerospace projects. Last July, Marcel Dassault convinced the Socialists to cancel France's participation in a proposed five-nation consortium to build the European Fighter Aircraft.

Serge Dassault

"One has to be prudent, but if Mr. Serge Dassault takes over, I think he will be more European-minded," than his predecessors, said Roland Glavany, a retired air force general and a former chief test pilot for Dassault.

Mr. Glavany resigned from the board last year over disagreements with company policy.

Top Swedbank Manager to Head New U.S. Office

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Swedbank is moving one of its big guns to New York to head its new representative office.

The Stockholm-based bank said Lennart Hammar, who has been head of its international division for almost 10 years, will be in charge of the new office, which it plans to open in early September.

Mr. Hammar said his most important task would be to promote the image of the bank within the banking community and institutions that are active in money and capital markets in the United States.

He said Swedbank's international business has grown dramatically in past five years and that one-third of the balance sheet currently is dominated in foreign currencies, with around 80 percent of that being in U.S. dollars.

In addition, Mr. Hammar will be studying the U.S. market with a view to expanding Swedbank's U.S. operations.

Swedbank has named Ove Rydin, who is executive vice president and deputy to the managing director of Swedbank, to succeed Mr. Hammar as head of the international division. Robert Stenman has been appointed as Mr. Rydin's deputy.

Dai-Ichi Securities Co. has opened a representative office in Paris and appointed Tsuneaki Mori as representative. Mr. Mori formerly was general manager of Dai-Ichi Europe Ltd. in London, a post in which he has been succeeded by Y. Mizoguchi. Mr. Mizoguchi moves to London from the Tokyo head office.

ITT Corp. has elected Alan G. Lutz a vice president. Mr. Lutz is a senior vice president of ITT Europe Inc. and group executive-international operations, based in Brussels. He has responsibility for ITT's telecommunications companies in Austria, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. Mr. Lutz also supervises ITT's international marketing group.

Cho-Hung Bank Ltd. said Chull-Hoon Jang, general manager of its London branch, is to become general manager of the international division in the Seoul headquarters. Tai Mok Kwon, general manager of one of the bank's branches in Seoul, who three years ago served as deputy general manager of the London branch, will succeed Mr. Jang in London.

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken has appointed Klaus Berner deputy representative in its Helsinki representative office, succeeding Ulf Svensson. As previously reported, Mr. Svensson became representative in Helsinki following the appointment of Antti Pertsu as general manager of the London branch of Union Bank of Finland. Mr. Berner was with the Sampo insurance group of Finland.

Hambros PLC said Sir Michael Butler joined its board and has been appointed a director of Hambros Bank. He previously was Britain's permanent representative to the EC in Brussels, where one of his main tasks was to advise the government in budget negotiations. He retired last year to pursue a second career in the City, London's financial district.

National Westminster Bank PLC said Sir Leslie Young, a director of the Bank of England and chairman of the British Waterways Board, has been appointed a director of NatWest and chairman of its north regional board. John Leighton-Boyce is retiring as chairman of the north regional board, but remains as a director on NatWest's main board.

A Widening In the Pay Differential

(Continued from Page 9)

Department for the first quarter of 1986.

PA predicts that 1986 pay-increase differentials, between manager and secretary or executive and welder, will be greatest in: West Germany, 15 percent for top managers and 5 percent for clerical workers; Spain, 11 percent for top managers and 7.8 percent for clerical and manual workers, and Thailand, 8 percent for managers and only 3 percent for manual workers.

One reason that West German managers get such large salary increases is that the government discourages payment in kind through punitive tax rules.

But, according to compensation consultants, salary raises for top managers are increasingly related to either individual or corporate performance.

"Raise budgets have been decreasing over the past five years. They used to be double digits," said Mrs. Kanin-Lovers of TPF&C in New York. "But convincing executives that a 6-percent increase is a good number has caused tremendous communication problems for companies."

According to the TPF&C survey of U.S. companies, corporate budgets for top management salary raises increased only by 5.7 percent for this year, compared with 6.9 percent last year. Only 88 percent of top managers will get a raise this year compared with 93 percent in 1985.

In line with return on equity and other performance criteria, top managers of financial institutions and insurance companies will get the biggest raises this year, 6.4 percent and 6.7 percent. Top managers at paper products and petroleum companies will get the lowest raises, 3.9 percent and 4.3 percent.

In Britain, according to PA, 82 percent of the companies surveyed took individual performance into account for this year in giving salary increases, compared with 79 percent last year. Twenty-four percent of the companies surveyed gave increases only on a merit basis.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Continues Slide Against Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell still further against the yen Tuesday amid continuing signs of U.S. economic weakness and mounting evidence that Tokyo is unable to halt the steady appreciation of the Japanese currency.

In late trading in New York on Tuesday, the dollar was down more than 2 yen from Monday to a post-war low of 168.95. Earlier, the U.S. currency closed at a record low of 169 in Tokyo after trading as low as 168.50, and at 170.35 in London, down from 172.15 on Monday.

Dealers said the sell-off was triggered by a growing conviction that the Reagan administration favors a further decline in the value of the dollar and would not join the Bank of Japan in intervening to stop the currency's slide.

This view was bolstered late Tuesday when the chairman of Chrysler Corp., Lee A. Iacocca, told reporters that he had been told by U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d that the yen could strengthen in coming weeks to 150 to the dollar.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Yesterday	Monday
Deutsche mark	2.1905	2.2095
Pound sterling	1.5140	1.5108
Japanese yen	170.35	172.15
Swiss franc	1.8440	1.8480
French franc	7.0250	7.0250

Source : Reuters

This market conviction, coupled with continuing signs of U.S. economic weakness, has removed all support from under the dollar for the foreseeable future, dealers said.

"There does not seem to be any factor which could give the dollar support in the medium-term," said *one dealer for a U.S.-based bank in* Frankfurt.

The dollar also fared badly against the West German currency, which is backed by a vigorous, growing economy. It was fixed at midafternoon in Frankfurt at 2.1853 Deutsche marks, down 2 pfennigs from Monday's setting and the lowest fix since Oct. 10, 1981. It closed later in London at 2.1985 DM, near the top of the day's range but down from 2.2095 there at Monday's close.

In later New York trading, the dollar was quoted late in the session at 2.1850 DM, down from 2.1945 there on Monday. The dollar also was trading at 6.9740 French francs, down from 6.9990, and at 1.8340 Swiss francs, virtually unchanged from 1.8370.

Dealers said that after spending up to $2 billion on Monday to try to bolster the dollar, the Japanese authorities appeared Tuesday to have given up the fight to stop the yen's rise for the time being.

"Such a rise in the yen can't sit well domestically, but the Bank of Japan knows that it can't fight the whole market on its own," said one trader.

The British pound, meanwhile, firmed only slightly against the dollar, rising in London to $1.5140 from $1.5108 on Monday. It slipped to 3.3258 against the mark from 3.3359. *(Reuters, IHT)*

THE EUROMARKETS

Primary Sector Is Active, Secondary Quiet

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The secondary market ended slightly lower Tuesday after a quiet day's trading, with dealers saying that prices were continuing to consolidate around the recent firm levels after the weekend cuts in the U.S. and Japanese discount rates. However, the primary market was quite active.

"The market's quiet and retail [clients] aren't interested at all right now," a dollar-straight trader at a Japanese house said.

He added that dollar straights generally ended unchanged to a fraction lower with a slightly lower undertone emerging during the afternoon as U.S. bond markets backed off.

Dealers said that U.S. economic data released during the afternoon confirmed that the economy was still sluggish. Consumer prices were down 0.4 percent while durable-goods orders fell 2.5 percent in March.

However, most dealers said that the Federal Reserve Board was liable to wait and see what effect on the economy the latest discount rate cut has before deciding to ease policy further.

The primary market was quite active, two property-backed bond issues for Olympia & York Water Street Finance Corp. emerging in the morning. Both were expected.

The first issue was a $435-million straight while the second was $113.25 million in zero-coupon bonds.

Chrysler Financial Corp. offered a $100-million bond issue paying 7½ percent over five years and priced at par. The issue has a put option after two years at 99¾, after three years at 99⅝ and after four years at 99¾. Banque Paribas Capital Markets was the lead manager.

Two further equity-warrant bonds were launched during the day for Japanese borrowers. Sekisui Chemical Co. issued $60 million in bonds paying an indicated 3¼ percent over five years and priced at par. It was guaranteed by Sanwa Bank and in the market jumped to trade at 116 bid. The lead manager was Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.

Daiwa Europe Ltd. led the other issue, a $100-million, five-year bond issue for Sumitomo Realty & Development Co. that has an indicated coupon of 3 percent and indicated par-pricing.

The sterling-straight sector generally ended with losses of ¼ or ⅜ point in line with the lower U.K. government bond market, dealers said. One new issue was launched, £50 million in bonds for Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. It pays 9⅛ percent over seven years and was priced at 99¼.

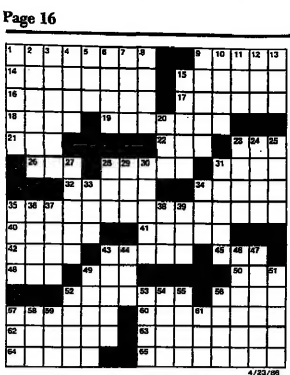
Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the most recent day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the range begins on the ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on last declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — dividend payment in stock plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
d — new issue.
e — new yearly low.
f — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
h — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
i — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at last dividend meeting.
j — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
k — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
l — next day delivery.
m — P/E ratio exceeds 99.
n — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
o — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
p — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
q — new yearly high.
r — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
s — when distributed.
t — when issued.
u — with warrants.
v — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
vw — ex-distribution.
w — without warrants.
x — ex-dividend and sales in full.
xd — yield.
z — sales in full.



ACROSS

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35 Neutral path
40 An Astaire
41 Oust
42 Maui bird
43 Navigation system
45 Weapon for U.S. forces
46 Totem pole
49 Gullet
50 Like sushi
52 Houlihan of 56 Across
56 TV sitcom
57 Judo's cousin
60 Pest
62 Titania's mate
63 "—— in the Grass," 1961 film
64 Opposite of zenith
65 Observe

DOWN

1 Auguste——, French philosopher
2 Is of use
3 Enzyme that can curdle milk
4 Entreat
5 Giant great
6 Medicinal herbs
7 Deuce topper
8 Mtg.
9 Polish prelate
10 "I Loved a ——": Wither
11 United
12 Murphy ——
13 Zeta follower
15 Kind of release
20 Celtic cap
23 Go it alone
24 Epithet for Athena
25 Hospital section
27 Muddle
28 Nautical chain
29 Vintage car
30 Deduct
31 Magna ——
33 Cheer for a torero
34 Shamus
35 Tailless feline
36 Brain wave
37 One of the Chicago Bears
38 Norris Dam's agcy.
39 Hebrew liquid measure
43 Grow toward evening
44 Hooter
46 "Viva Zapata!" star: 1952
47 Army mule, e.g.
49 Word with car or pool
51 What an echo answers: Byron
52 Mata ——
53 V.P. I. is one
54 Insect stage
55 Cocoon product
56 Author of "Felix Krull"
57 "—— -Tiki," Heyerdahl book
58 Arab's coat
59 Cole's ——-Raiders
61 Bishopric

4/23/86

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"WE'LL BE IN THE CLOSET. JOEY HAS A NEW FLASHLIGHT."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MERIN

ZYCAR

TELEEB

VUSSER

Better get some new accounts or you're in trouble

WHAT A PERSON MIGHT GO INTO UNLESS HE SHIFTS FOR HIMSELF.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CABLE GUISE SOCIAL BROKER

Answer: What you might do when you go to the foot doctor—BARE YOUR "SOLE"

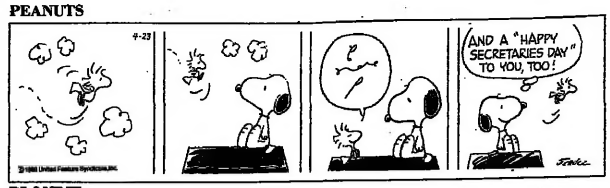
WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW		ASIA	HIGH	LOW	
	C F	C F			C F	C F	
Ajaccio	15 59	12 54	s	Bangkok	35 95	26 79	s
Amsterdam	10 50	5 41	r	Beijing	18 64	9 48	s
Athens	20 68	11 52	fr	Hong Kong	23 73	20 68	c
Barcelona	16 61	10 50	s	Manila	32 90	23 73	s
Belgrade	22 72	9 48	fr	New Delhi	37 99	23 73	fr
Berlin	13 55	4 39	s	Seoul	16 61	7 45	s
Brussels	10 50	6 43	sl	Shanghai	21 70	13 55	s
Bucharest	16 61	3 37	s	Singapore	31 88	26 79	t
Budapest	20 68	7 45	sl	Taipei	25 77	18 64	s
Copenhagen	9 48	3 37	r	Tokyo	17 63	14 61	sh
Costa Del Sol	20 68	10 50	s	**AFRICA**			
Dublin	9 48	6 43	sl	Algiers	24 75	7 45	fr
Edinburgh	9 48	6 43	r	Cairo	26 79	15 59	fr
Florence	19 66	7 45	s	Cape Town	23 77	7 45	fr
Frankfurt	8 46	3 37	c	Casablanca	19 66	7 45	c
Geneva	15 59	3 37	fr	Harare	18 64	14 57	t
Helsinki	1 34	-3 27	s	Lagos	30 86	23 73	t
Istanbul	13 55	6 43	cl	Nairobi	26 79	14 57	cl
Las Palmas	19 66	16 61	cl	Tunis	20 68	12 54	fr
Lisbon	15 59	9 48	cl	**LATIN AMERICA**			
London	11 52	4 39	cl	Buenos Aires	20 68	10 50	s
Madrid	13 55	4 39	cl	Caracas	30 86	21 70	s
Milan	13 55	4 39	s	Lima	20 68	17 63	cl
Moscow	13 55	2 36	s	Mexico City	26 79	9 48	s
Munich	13 55	7 45	s	Rio de Janeiro	26 82	24 75	cl
Nice	16 61	13 55	s	**NORTH AMERICA**			
Oslo	0 32	-3 27	sl	Anchorage	5 41	-1 30	pc
Paris	13 55	5 41	cl	Atlanta	11 52	5 41	s
Prague	17 63	5 41	cl	Boston	13 55	5 41	sh
Reykjavik	7 45	-3 27	s	Chicago	7 45	-5 23	fr
Rome	19 66	10 50	fr	Denver	15 59	3 37	fr
Stockholm	7 45	1 34	s	Detroit	5 41	3 37	fr
Strasbourg	16 61	6 43	s	Honolulu	24 75	22 72	sh
Venice	14 57	8 46	cl	Houston	26 79	13 55	fr
Vienna	23 73	6 43	fr	Los Angeles	19 66	12 54	fr
Warsaw	20 68	3 37	fr	Miami	28 82	18 64	fr
Zurich	11 52	5 41	r	Minneapolis	13 55	4 39	fr
MIDDLE EAST				Montreal	13 55	6 43	cl
Ankara	15 59	0 32	fr	Nassau	28 82	14 57	pc
Beirut	— —	— —		New York	15 59	9 48	cl
Damascus	26 79	11 52	s	San Francisco	14 57	11 52	fr
Jerusalem	22 72	7 45	s	Seattle	13 55	7 45	cl
Tel Aviv	27 81	13 55	cl	Toronto	13 55	3 37	fr
OCEANIA				Washington	13 55	0 32	fr
Auckland	20 68	15 59	fr	Winnipeg	13 55	0 32	sn
Sydney	26 79	16 64	fr				

cl-cloudy; fr-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-shower(s); sn-snow; s-sunny.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST—CHANNEL: Choppy. FRANKFURT: Clearing. Temp. 7—7 (45—43). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 7—3 (46—37). MADRID: Showers. Temp. 12—4 (54—39). MILAN: Sunny. Temp. 13—4 (55—39). MUNICH: Temp. 12—4 (54—39). ROME: Fair. Temp. 20—9 (68—48). TEL AVIV: Hot. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 11—5 (52—41). AMSTERDAM: Cloudy. Temp. 10—5 (50—41). ATHENS: Sunny. Temp. 20—11 (68—52). BARCELONA: Cloudy. Temp. 16—10 (61—50). BELGRADE: Sunny. Temp. 24—9 (75—48). BERLIN: Fair. Temp. 13—4 (55—39). BRUSSELS: Thunderstorms. Temp. 11—6 (52—43). COPENHAGEN: Showers. Temp. 9—3 (48—37). LISBON: Cloudy. Temp. 15—9 (59—48). MOSCOW: Showers. Temp. 13—2 (55—36). NICE: Sunny. Temp. 16—13 (61—55). PARIS: Showers. Temp. 13—5 (55—41). PRAGUE: Showers. Temp. 17—5 (63—41). REYKJAVIK: Showers. Temp. 7—3 (45—27). STOCKHOLM: Showers. Temp. 7—1 (45—34). STRASBOURG: Cloudy. Temp. 16—6 (61—43). VENICE: Cloudy. Temp. 14—8 (57—46). VIENNA: Cloudy. Temp. 23—6 (73—43). WARSAW: Cloudy. Temp. 20—3 (68—37). ZURICH: Showers. Temp. 11—5 (52—41).

PEANUTS

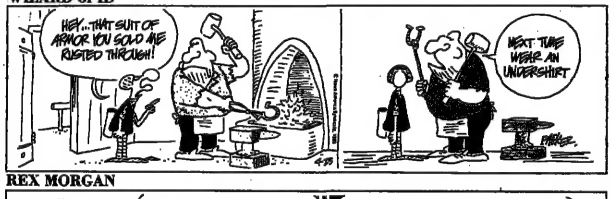


BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

GOLDEN FIRE: A Novel of Ancient India

By Jonathan Fast. 418 pages. Illustrated with map. $18.95. Arbor House Publishing Co., 235 East 45th Street, New York, N. Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE ingredients of good historical fiction are all present in Jonathan Fast's "Golden Fire," a story set in fourth-century India, about the rivalry of two half-brothers for the throne of the ancient kingdom of Magadha. Along with the exotic setting, we get colorful spectacle, authentic-sounding action, a wealth of information on the period and a story based on an incident deeply embedded in Indian culture and the human imagination.

According to his afterword, Fast has taken off from a reference in a fragmentary Sanskrit play to a cowardly king named Rama Gupta who surrendered his queen to an enemy people. His younger brother, Candra Gupta, disguised himself as the queen and went in her place, killing the enemy king and winning the throne and the beautiful lady.

Fast, whose four previous novels include "The Secrets of Synchronicity" and "The Beast," has mixed his ingredients well. He teaches about the period without lecturing. Whether his subject is the use of ant mandibles as surgical sutures, the sensation of being carried in a palanquin or the technique of unraveling the cocoon of a silkworm, he usually takes care to make such information matter to his story.

The hero's bloody birth is followed by a court scene of intrigue in which the grieving king orders the burning and beheading of the surgical assistant he blames for the death of his wife. A few dozen pages later there occurs a sexually sadistic murder. So it goes throughout "Golden Fire," with scenes of sex, violence, intrigue and spectacle smoothly succeeding one another and enriching one another by contrast.

Yet there remains something about the book that keeps it from capturing us entirely. We view it at a distance, as if we were not altogether involved. The solution, one suspects, would have been for the author to have found a more intimate connection to his material. Instead of narrating his story omnisciently, he might have invented a contemporary character who, because of some personal passion, could have discovered ancient India before the reader's eyes. Such a strategy might have given the reader a more direct connection with the material, and hence a greater emotional investment in the story.

Still, "Golden Fire" remains a vivid piece of storytelling. One is particularly grateful that the author has not confused scale with size, and in just over 400 pages has brought to life an era that a number of writers I can think of would have taken twice the space to evoke. Its action unfolds with remarkable speed and directness, yet one comes away from with it with an idea of ancient India and a memory of its brilliantly colored details.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	THE BOURNE SUPREMACY, by Robert Ludlum	1	7
2	BREAK IN, by Dick Francis	2	7
3	THE MAMMOTH HUNTERS, by Jean M. Auel	3	21
4	LAKE WOBEGON DAYS, by Garrison Keillor	3	34
5	SEASONS OF THE HEART, by Cynthia Freeman	8	7
6	LIE DOWN WITH LIONS, by Ken Follett	4	12
7	HOME FRONT, by Fani Davis with Maureen Strange Foster	6	4
8	THE HANDMAID'S TALE, by Margaret Atwood	9	3
9	NERILKA'S STORY, by Anne McCaffrey	12	3
10	HIGH JINX, by William F. Buckley, Jr.	15	2
11	JOANNA'S HUSBAND AND DAVID'S WIFE, by Elizabeth Forsythe Hailey	5	5
12	PRIVATE AFFAIRS, by Judith Michael	10	6
13	TEXAS, by James A. Michener	11	28
14	THE WHITE HOUSE MESS, by Christopher Buckley	—	1
15	PARADISE POSTPONED, by John Mortimer	—	2

NONFICTION

1	YOU'RE ONLY OLD ONCE, by Dr. Seuss	1	4
2	BUS 9 TO PARADISE, by Leo Buscaglia	2	10
3	THE MAN WHO MISTOOK HIS WIFE FOR A HAT, by Oliver Sacks	8	5
4	BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE, by Alex Grobman	7	4
5	THE GREAT GETTY, by Robert Lenzner	3	7
6	IACOCCA: An Autobiography, by Lee Iacocca with William Novak	4	77
7	YEAGER: An Autobiography, by Chuck Yeager and Leo Janos	5	41
8	WISEGUY, by Nicholas Pileggi	6	10
9	ADRIFT, by Steven Callahan	9	5
10	ARCTIC DREAMS, by Barry Lopez	13	3
11	WHEN ALL YOU'VE EVER WANTED ISN'T ENOUGH, by Harold S. Kushner	—	1
12	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shel Silverstein	11	163
13	HOUSE, by Tracy Kidder	—	25
14	DANCING IN THE LIGHT, by Shirley MacLaine	14	30
15	GREED AND GLORY ON WALL STREET, by Ken Auletta	10	18

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	FIT FOR LIFE, by Harvey Diamond and Marilyn Diamond	1	35
2	CALLANETICS, by Callan Pinckney with Sallie Bezzerides	2	21
3	WOMEN WHO LOVE TOO MUCH, by Robin Norwood	3	29
4	THE RICE DIET REPORT, by Judy Mazovitz	5	5
5	THE BE (HAPPY) ATTITUDES, by Robert Schuller	4	24

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	T	A	B		C	L	O	G		G	R	A	V	E
H	O	L	A		H	U	R	L		R	U	L	E	D
A	R	A	N		A	G	N	I		E	N	A	T	E
R	U	N	T	O	S	E	E	D		A	N	S	O	N
E	N	D	U	R	E		E	A	S	Y				
		D	R	A	Y		D	E	M	O	T	E		
T	H	E	R	E		L	I	E	D		E	R	A	L
R	E	C	U	R		G	E	L		O	D	E	L	L
I	R	O	N		B	A	L	I		B	E	L	L	E
M	A	L	A	G	A		D	A	C	E				
		R	U	D	E			A	S	P	I	R	E	
S	P	O	O	L		R	U	N	N	E	R	S	U	P
K	A	S	U	L		A	N	O	N		E	T	N	A
I	N	O	N	E		S	I	L	O		S	L	I	C
N	E	E	D	Y		E	T	O	N		S	E	N	T

4/23/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A discard is normally defined as the play of a card that is not a trump when failing to follow suit. But there are circumstances, of a strange kind, in which a trump can be a "discard."

An example is the diagramed deal in the open pairs of a recent tournament. East-West could have scored a game in spades, worth 420, but chose to double three hearts after the auction shown.

West could not double two hearts, for that would have been negative, but was happy to double three hearts.

This was a top-or-bottom decision: three down, for 500, would be a top, but two down, for 300, would be a bottom. West cashed three diamond winners and shifted to the spade ten. This was covered by the king and ace, and East shifted to a club.

South won with the ace, led a heart to the ten and ruffed a spade. He then cashed the club king and reached this position:

NORTH
♠ A 10 5 4
♥ 8 6 5 2
♦ K 4 3 2
♣ 3

WEST (D)
♠ Q 2
♥ K Q 10 9 5
♦ Q 10 9 8
♣ Q 7 5

EAST
♠ K J 9 7 3
♥ 7
♦ 7 6
♣ 10 8 6 4 2

SOUTH
♠ 8 6
♥ A J 4 3
♦ A J 5
♣ A K 9 2

North and South were vulnerable, with a part-score of 60. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 NT
Dbl.	Pass	2 ♦	Pass
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade queen.

If West had overruffed, or made a normal discard of his remaining diamond, South would have escaped for 300.

The heart six was led, and West correctly ducked again, allowing dummy's queen to win. When a spade was ruffed with the heart king, West "discarded" the heart seven. Now the defense was sure to take the last three tricks and score the desired 500.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse April 22

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	984.50	983.00
ACF Holding	56.50	56
Ahold	111.50	111
Akzo	179.90	180.10
Amev	85.50	85
Amrobank	70.50	70.30
Amro Bank	104.40	104.60
Ava	47.50	47
Bührmann-Tetterode	179.50	179
Calvinist-NBU	167.20	165
Cebuco	47.50	47
Dept. Grondbank	170.50	170
Heineken	216.10	216.50
Hoogovens	116.40	116.40
KLM	49.50	50
Nedmilan	54.30	54
Nat Nedler	93.50	94.60
Nedlloyd	173.50	173
OMM	199.00	197
Pakhoed	44.50	44
Pol Ned	61.30	61.20
Philips	29.60	29.50
Robeco	82.80	82.50
Rodamco	128.50	128.50
Rolinco	86.50	86.50
Rorento	80.40	80.40
Royal Dutch	161.50	161.80
Unilever	403.50	406
Van Ommeren	43.70	43.50
VMF Stork	310.00	311
Wolt	313.50	309

AMP.CBS Cert Index : 279.40
Previous : 271.31

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3340	3310
Bekaert	10500	10.40
Cockerill	1250	1240
CBR	4440	4440
EBES	4250	4250
GB-Inno-BM	5.40	5.40
GBL	3215	3215
Glaverbel	5410	5410
Hoboken	7600	7630
Intercom	2900	2870
Kredietbank	14000	14000
Petrofina	7510	7500
Soc Generale	3220	3190
Solvay	10000	10000
Tractebel Elec	8040	8080
UCB	7010	7070
Union	4000	4000
Vieille Montagne	6300	6180

Cerrexi Stock Index : 3487.31
Previous : 3435.88

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	242	240.70
Allianz Vers	2600	2600
BASF	253	253.50
Bayer	255.10	257.40
BMW	478.50	479.50
Commerzbank	242.80	247
Conti Gummi	252.50	251
Daimler-Benz	1211	1207
Dresdner	274	274.50
Deutsche Babcock	128	128
Deutsche Bank	592.50	593
Dresdner Bank	487	488
GHH	250.50	249
Hapag	223	223.50
Hechtel	298	299
Hoechst	274.50	277.20
Horten	511	513
Karstadt	470	472
Kaufhof	304	304
Kloeckner H-D	301	302.50
Kloeckner Werke	104	103.80
Linde	1172.50	1172
Lufthansa	101	103
Mannesmann	261	261
MAN	394	398
Mannesmann Roeck	370.50	370.50
Metallgesellschaft	1700	1700
Mibrag	320	320
Porsche	1180	1210
Preussag	229.50	230
PWA	386	386
RWE	274	275.50
Rheinmetall	445	447
Schering	1200	1200
SIEMENS	1000	1000
Thyssen	243.50	244
VAW	345.50	345.50
Veba	264.50	265
Vereinswerk	464.50	461
Wella	1000	1000

Commerzbank Index : 2280.70
Previous : 2248.20

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	16.40	16.20
Cheung Kong	14.60	14.60
China Light	17	16.50
Green Island	7.80	7.85
Hong Kong Bank	32.50	32
Hongkong Land	3.60	3.70
Hong Kong Dock	14.50	14
HK Electric	6.50	6.45
HK Realty A	11.10	11.10
HK Hotels	7	7
HK Land	6.40	6.35
HK Shang Bank	16.60	16.60
HK Telephone	18.60	18.50
HK Tourmaline	3.475	3.45
HK Wharf	6.95	7.05
Hutch Whampoa	30.50	30.75
Hysan	6.60	6.25
Jardine	34.50	34.50
Jardine Sec	12.60	12.25
Kowloon Motor	10.90	10.90
Miramar Hotel	3.975	3.85
New World	4.05	4.15
SHK Props	12.30	12.15
Swire	14.5	14.7
Swire Pacific A	13.70	14.50
Tele Dynamics	1.75	1.75
Wing On Co	1.39	1.40
Winsor Ind	2.05	2.05
World Int'l	5.40	5.45

Hang Seng Index : 1772.90
Previous : 1765.15

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
ABCI	1125	1125
Anglo American	41.50	41.50
Anglo Am Gold	270.50	269
Barlow	16.50	16.50
Buffelsfontein	8.25	8.25
Bracken	42.25	42.50
De Beers	22.50	22.50
Driefontein	27.75	27.75
Gencor	29.50	29.50
GFSA	34.50	35.50
Harmony	30.75	30.50
Hlondi Steel	5.70	5.65
Hucam	8.50	8.50
Hartebeest	28.50	28.50
Kloof	28.50	28.50
Leslie	2.75	2.75

Commercial Stock Index : 1567.70
Previous : 1562.30

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	512p	512p
Allied-Lyons	312	314
Anglo Am Gold	5140p	5120p
Ass Brit Ports	340	352
Bass	1140	1140
Barclays	512	512
BAT	312	312
Beecham	671	674
BL	48	48
Blue Circle	449	449
BOC Group	395	394
Boots	215	215
Bowater Indus	330	331
BP	242	242
Brit Telecom	344	344
Brit Petroleum	1140	1140
Britoil	197	197
BTR	262	264
Cable Wireless	448	448
Cadbury Schw	223	224
Charter Cons	226	226
Commercial U	334	334
Cons Gold	448	448
Courtaulds	225	225
Dalgety	350	350
De Beers*	1140	1140
Distillers	215	215
Dixons	470	468
Plessey	198	199
Dunlop	91	91
Elec Rentals	197	197
Enterprise Oil	234	234
Eng China Clays	447	447
Fisons	198	199
Gt Univ Stores A	597p	597p
GEC	194	195
Gen Accident	897	897
GKN	348	347
Glaxo	10 3/4-10 7/8	10 7/8
Grand Met	369	369
Grand Met	369	369
Guinness	308	306
GUS	338	338
Hanson	194	194
Hawker	41	41
ICI	797	797
Imperial Group	348	348
Kleinwort	470	468
Lead Securities	194	194
Lonrho	194	194
Lucas Ind	197	197
Marks and Sp	223	223
Metal Box	348	348
Midland Bank	347	347
Nat West Bank	395	395
Pearson	448	448
Pilkington	197	197
Plessey	197	197
Prudential	562	562
Racal Elec	197	197
Ransborough	581p	580p
Rank	531	531
Reed Int'l	348	348
Reuters	1140	1140
Royal Dutch £	51p 10 3/4	51p 10 3/4
RTZ	797	797
Sainsbury	348	348
Scots National	197	197
Sears Holdings	122	124
Shell	770	768
SHL	448	448
Std Chartered	575	575
Sun Alliance	318	318
Tate and Lyle	448	448
Tesco	348	348
Thorn EMI	448	448
T.I. Group	348	348
Tingdene Nw	348	348
TSB	197	197
Unilever	770	770
United Biscuits	1716 2p 2p	1716 2p 2p
US Steel	348	348
Wadworth	275	275

F.T. 30 Index : 1209.20
Previous : 1204.20
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1463.10
Previous : 1458.80

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	38,400	38,410
Cir Ordinaria	2,400	2,400
CIR	1,575	1,590
Ferruzzi	1,400	1,400
Fiat	14,740	14,800
Finmeccanica	1,000	1,000
Fiat	12,200	12,070
Generali	19,000	19,000
IFI	27,700	27,900
Italcementi	76,000	76,000
Italgas	5,000	5,000
Italmobiliari	122,000	122,000
Montedison	2,400	2,400
Olivetti	4,450	4,390
Pirelli	4,400	4,350
RAS	47,000	46,900
Rinascente	15,000	15,000
SIP	2,990	2,970
Sirti	7,750	7,740
Sofid	17,000	17,000
Stet	4,650	4,745

MIB Current Index : 1489
Previous : 1733

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	778	785
Alsthom Atl	407	405
Av Dassault	1205	1207
Bancaire	1330	1320
BSN	1450	1450
Bouygues	2600	2645
BNP	1197	1208
CGE	425	424
Chargeurs	1300	1300
Chirac	1300	1300
Clubmed	1300	1320
Cl Suez	1300	1300
Cl Transport	1300	1300
Comptoir Ent	1300	1300
Credit Fonc	1300	1300
CSF	1300	1300
Dumez	1300	1300
Eurafrance	1300	1300
Lafarge	1300	1300
Lofac	1300	1300
Lofoma Cge	1300	1300
Lorrainе	1300	1300
Lyonnaise	1300	1300
Matra	1300	1300
Moet Hennessy	1300	1300
Moulinex	1300	1300
Occidentale	1300	1300
Pechiney	1300	1300
Perrier	1300	1300
Peugeot	1300	1300
Pont-a-Mousson	1300	1300
Rhone Poulenc	1300	1300
Roussel Uclaf	1300	1300
Saint Louis	1300	1300
Sagem	1300	1300
Sanofi	1300	1300
Saint Gobain	1300	1300
Schneider	1300	1300
Sefimeg	1300	1300
Sema	1300	1300
Skis Rossignol	1300	1300
Telemecanique	1300	1300
Thomson CSF	1300	1300
Total	1300	1300

CAC Index : 265.10
Previous : 266.60

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	2.37	2.37
City Dev	5.20	5.20
Cold Storage	3.90	3.90
DBS	7.50	7.50
Fraser Neave	5.20	5.20
Guoco Par	1.80	1.80
Hong Leong	1.80	1.80
Hume	1.80	1.80
Inchcape	4.20	4.20
Lim Chang	1.80	1.80
Overseas Union Bank	5.20	5.20
OCBC	6.15	6.15
Sime Darby	2.20	2.20
OUE	N.A.	2.20
Singapore Land	4.20	4.20
Sime Darby	N.A.	1.31
Tan Chong Motor	2.40	2.40
Tat Lee Bank	2.20	2.20
Tat Hong Hldgs	1.30	1.30
Singapore Press	6.60	6.60
S' Trading	2.40	2.40
UOB	5.20	5.20
United Overseas	5.05	5.10

Straits Times Ind Index : 885.97
Previous : 884.05

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
Alfa Laval	215	215
Astra	390	388
Atlas Copco	192	192
Volvo	192	192
Ericsson	192	192
Esselte	192	192
Gambro	192	192
Hennes&Mauritz	192	192
Incentive	192	192
Esselte	192	192
Skandinaviska	192	192
Skandinaviska	192	192
Skf	192	192
Skogsindustri	192	192
Marieberg	192	192
Pharmacia	192	192
Saab-Scania	192	192
Stora	192	192
Tetra Pak	192	192
Trelleborg	192	192
Volvo	192	192
SwedishMatch	192	192
Volvo	192	192

Affaersvarlden Index : 447.68
Previous : 434.20

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.40	3.40
BHP	9.15	9.20
Bond	2.40	2.30
Brambles	4.90	5
Coles Myer	5	5.10
Comalco

SPORTS

Canadien Rookies Excel; Caps Win by 6-3

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Rookies Kjell Dahlin, Stephane Richer and Claude Lemieux each scored one goal and goaltender Patrick Roy stopped 20 shots Monday night to lead Montreal to a 4-1 victory over the Whalers and a 2-1 lead in the series for the Adams Division title.

In the night's other National Hockey League playoff game, Washington beat the New York Rangers for a similar edge in the Patrick Division final.

"Our rookies got a lot of playing time during the regular season and now they're reacting like veterans," said Montreal Coach Jacques Demers. "We knew they could play in the NHL."

Goals by Dahlin and Richer produced a 2-0 first-period lead as the Canadiens, forechecking effectively, outshot the Whalers, 10-4. Dahlin set up his goal when he stole the puck from defenseman Mike McEwen; he missed the net with a wrist shot, but after Hartford failed to clear the puck, Bobby Smith took a pass from Mats Naslund and centered to Dahlin, who fired a 30-foot slapshot past goalie Mike Liut at 4:48.

A little more than three minutes later, Hartford received a blow when Liut left the game with a bruised right knee resulting from a pregame warm-up shot. He was replaced by Steve Weeks, who had not appeared in a playoff game in four years. Liut, who sparked the Whalers to a stunning opening-round sweep of Quebec, is expected back Wednesday.

Richer scored on a power play with 1:47 remaining in the period. After Weeks stopped a shot from the point by Larry Robinson, Richer stepped in front of defenseman Scott Kleinendorst and scored from the slot.

Lemieux scored his fourth postseason goal at 4:09 of the second period to up the score to 3-0. After Weeks failed to control a rebound, Lemieux hustled to the crease and poked the puck past him. Dave Tippett scored Hartford's lone goal 32 seconds later, beating Roy from close range with a wrist shot.

Guy Carbonneau scored an empty-net goal late in the game to seal the victory. But more important was his defensive work. Carbonneau was given the assignment of shadowing the top Whaler scorers. "When you hold a player like Ron Francis to one shot on goal, you've got to give credit to your defensive specialists," Perron said.

Coach Jack Evans, whose Whalers were the the division's highest-scoring team during the regular season, tried to keep Francis away from Carbonneau as much as possible, but Perron wouldn't let him. "The Canadiens are such an excellent checking team," said Evans. "They were double-shifting the Carbonneau line in order to match our Francis line."

"I have to give credit to my defense," said Roy, a 20-year-old whose goals-against average in the playoffs dipped below 2.00. Roy was the league's top rookie goalie this season with 23 victories.

Capitals 6, Rangers 3: In New York, Bob Carpenter and John Barrett each scored twice and Mike Gartner added four points to lead Washington to its second straight rout of the Rangers.

Goaltender Pete Peeters, who was 0-3-1 against New York during the regular season, blocked 39 shots in his second victory of the series. He was not scored on until early in the third period, when Washington led by 4-0.

"I guess that settles the question about Pete Peeters playing against the Rangers," said Capital Coach Bryan Murray. Murray had been miffed after the opener, a 4-3 overtime loss, when it was suggested he start backup Al Jensen in Game 2. Murray stuck with Peeters, and the Capitals won Game 2, 8-1.

The Capitals scored on their second and fourth shots Monday night to lead 2-0 by 6:45 of the first period. Carpenter faked goalie John Vanbiesbrouck and easily slid the puck behind him at 3:06. A bad clearing pass by Vanbiesbrouck went straight to Gartner at the top of the circle, who sent the puck high into the net at 6:45.

Carpenter's second goal came at 2:44 of the second period after Vanbiesbrouck was out of position for the second time on the play. The Capitals made it 4-0 when Barrett's point shot hit Ranger defenseman Tom Laidlaw 85 seconds later.

Pierre Larouche scored his first of two goals at 4:09 of the third period, but the Caps regrouped 28 seconds later, when Gartner's diagonal pass found Barrett. Larouche then set up Wilf Paiement at 7:50. Midway through the period, Alan Haworth scored on Greg Adams's rebound after a shaky New York-clearing attempt. With 2:04 left, Larouche beat Peeters from in close.

Although outshot, 42-28, the Capitals had several breakaways. "Washington has more team speed than Philadelphia," said New York rookie Kelly Miller, referring to the team the Rangers upset in the first round. "I don't think we've got our forechecking going as of yet. We just couldn't seem to get it together tonight." *(UPI, AP)*

NHL PLAYOFFS

Rangers for a similar edge in the Patrick Division final.

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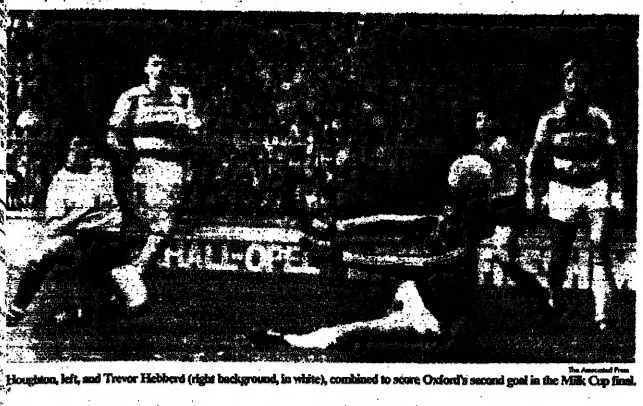
The Associated Press

ON A ROLL. — American Candace Cable-Brookes, here getting a cup of water atop Heartbreak Hill, won the women's wheelchair division of Monday's Boston Marathon for the fourth time in six years. Meanwhile, André Viger of Canada set a world-best 1:43:25 for men, battering the 1:48:59 set by American George Murray in the 1985 race.



The Associated Press

Houghton, left, and Trevor Hebberd (right background, in white), combined to score Oxford's second goal in the Milk Cup final.

The Stuff of Dreams, the Whiff of Scandal

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Measure for measure, few [illegible] blend innocence and corruption as public [illegible] soccer.

[illegible] Sunday, tens of millions watched a 72-[illegible]old Englishman prance up Wembley Stadi[illegible] steps behind his team to receive a cup [illegible]r's medal. A lifetime's honest toil reward[illegible] dream fulfilled.

[illegible]ing onto that image, folks. Let it breathe [illegible]gh the odor once again rising out of Italy, [illegible] of world champions.

[illegible]lions are back in the old routine, keeping [illegible] heads down, saying as little as possible to [illegible]igating magistrates, swearing that the last [illegible]irst of match-fixing allegations is a bunch [illegible]oney.

[illegible]s is Italy's fourth whiff of scandal since [illegible]mber. The union then shrugged off an [illegible]d $100,000 bribe offered to Cameroon [illegible] the last World Cup; Franco Zeffirelli, [illegible]m director, has been fined 41 million lire [illegible] $27,090) for having claimed that Juventus [illegible]bought" referees; and Roma president [illegible] Viola has got away with his explanation [illegible] he paid 100 million lire to middlemen [illegible]ng to fix the referee for a European Cup [illegible]. He admits he paid the money, but (good [illegible]) and state senator that he is) only to try to [illegible] Italy's mysterious crooks.

[illegible] thinking of that Wembley dreamer. I [illegible]te to end on the reasons for his joy. But [illegible] the ongoing Italian saga.

[illegible]gistrates so far have filled three detailed [illegible]ooks; they have 300 spools of tape and [illegible] have reason to believe that 80 soccer [illegible]es have been tampered with to assist a [illegible] betting swindle over the past three years. [illegible]estigations are in their infancy, but 12 [illegible] — including general managers, players, [illegible]gs, a referee and bank clerks — have been [illegible]. The shoulder started stiffen[illegible] the fifth inning because I was [illegible]ing up too much with my left [illegible]lder on my delivery."

[illegible]dujar scattered three hits and [illegible]k our two while making his [illegible] start for the A's.

[illegible] has taken a lot of pressure [illegible]him," said Oakland's manager, [illegible]e Moore. "He's been in the [illegible]onal League his whole career. I [illegible]ee him settling in now, and [illegible] five things happening."

[illegible]ereco hit a bases-empty [illegible]er to right field in the third and [illegible] loser Ron Romanick with a [illegible]-run shot in the seventh. Three [illegible]s four home runs have come [illegible]ast Angel pitching.

[illegible]nseco has been moved up to [illegible] in the batting order. "I like [illegible]g higher," he said. "Hitting in [illegible] of Dave Kingman is good — [illegible]look at my stats and King[illegible]s reputation, and pitch to me."

Yankees 8, Royals 4: In Kansas City, Missouri, Don Mattingly doubled three times, driving in five runs, and Ed Whitson scattered five hits over 6⅔ innings to lead New York past the Royals.

Indians 7, Orioles 6: In Cleveland, the Indians capitalized on four errors by third baseman Floyd Rayford and winner Tom Candiotti pitched a three-hitter. Candiotti (1-1) struck out a career-high 10. Rookie Andy Allanson went 4-for-4 and drove in three runs.

Blue Jays 7, Rangers 6: In Toronto, Cliff Johnson's three-run double capped a four-run eighth that rallied the Blue Jays.

Tigers 5, Red Sox 4: In Boston, Lou Whitaker drove in two runs and Dave Collins had three hits and scored twice as Detroit ended a four-game Red Sox winning streak.

Twins 5, Mariners 2: In Seattle, Frank Viola pitched a four-hitter and Tom Brunansky had two RBI singles as Minnesota ended a three-game losing streak and handed the Mariners their fifth straight loss.

Giants 5, Dodgers 1: In the National League, in San Francisco, Chili Davis drove in three runs with two homers and Roger Mason pitched a three-hitter as the Giants won their fifth straight. Mason, who lost his shutout on Ken Landreaux's fourth-inning home run, struck out seven and retired the last 14 batters. Los Angeles has lost six of its last seven games. Moving into first place in the Western Division, 9-4 San Francisco is five games over .500 for the first time since June 4, 1983.

Mets 6, Pirates 5: In New York, Tim Teufel doubled home the tying run in the ninth and scored the game-winner on a single by Gary Carter — who earlier had hit a two-run homer — as the Mets rallied past Pittsburgh. New York has won four straight; the Pirates, who blew leads of 2-0, 4-2 and 5-4, saw their winning streak end at five.

Braves 8, Astros 2: In Atlanta, Glenn Hubbard hit a three-run home run in the second inning and Bob Horner added a two-run shot in the third as the Braves cruised past Houston. Six of the nine hits that loser Nolan Ryan yielded before leaving in the fourth went for extra bases. *(UPI, AP)*

Andujar, Canseco Help A's Take Fourth Straight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANAHEIM, California — Joaquin Andujar, who throws hard, and rookie José Canseco, who hits hard, combined to make things easier for Oakland A's here Monday night.

Canseco backed Andujar's first American League victory with two home runs and four runs batted in, leading the A's their fourth straight over the California Angels.

Acquired from St. Louis in the off-season, Andujar (1-1) departed in the sixth with a stiff shoulder. "I was going to be a problem," he said. "The shoulder started stiffen[illegible] the fifth inning because I was [illegible]ing up too much with my left [illegible]lder on my delivery."

Andujar scattered three hits and [illegible]k our two while making his [illegible] start for the A's.

"He has taken a lot of pressure [illegible]him," said Oakland's manager, [illegible]e Moore. "He's been in the [illegible]onal League his whole career. I [illegible]ee him settling in now, and [illegible] five things happening."

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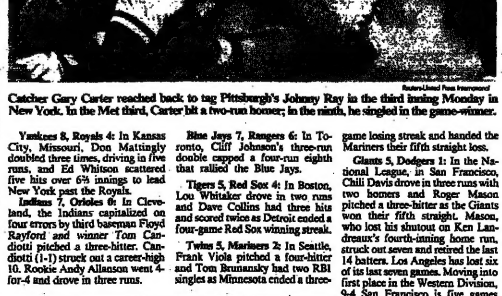

Associated Press

Catcher Gary Carter reached back to tag Pittsburgh's Johnny Ray in the third inning Monday in New York. In the Met third, Carter hit a two-run homer; in the ninth, he singled in the game-winner.

Parker, Ex-Pirate, Is Sued Over Cocaine Use

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — The Pittsburgh Pirates announced Monday that they are suing Cincinnati slugger Dave Parker for breach of contract because [illegible] his cocaine use while he was with the Pirates.

The suit seeks relief from $5.3 million in deferred-compensation payments (scheduled to be [illegible]a in 1988) owed Parker under the five-year contract he signed with Pittsburgh before the 1979 [illegible]ason. The Pirates charge that because they were [illegible]ware of Parker's drug use, they were fraudulently induced into entering into the contract.

The suit, filed in Allegheny County Common [illegible]eas Court, alleges that "the deterioration of [illegible]arker's skills as a player and his failure to stay in [illegible]od physical condition . . . were directly related to and caused by his improper, illegal and heavy use of cocaine," a team spokesman said.

Parker testified at a 1985 federal trial that he began using cocaine in 1976 and was a regular user between 1979 and 1982; he said he stopped in 1982 because it was hurting his playing performance.

He played for Pittsburgh from 1973 through 1983. His best season was 1978, when he hit a league-high .334 with 30 homers and 117 RBIs, and was named the National League's most valuable player. By 1982, hampered by injuries, he had slumped to .270 with 6 homers and 29 RBIs.

Parker became a free-agent after the 1983 season and signed with Cincinnati. He batted .312 with 34 home runs and 125 runs batted in last year and was second in balloting for the MVP award.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Playoffs

DIVISIONAL FINALS
Adams's Results

Montreal	2	1	1	3—4
Hartford	1	0	0	1—1

Dahlin (1), Richer (2), Lemieux (4), Carbonneau (3); Tippett (2). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Liut, Weeks) 10-7-4—21; Hartford (on Roy) 4-10-7—21.

Washington	3	2	3	8—8
New York	0	0	3	3—3

Carpenter 2 (3), Gartner (2), Barrett 2 (2), Haworth (4), Larouche 2 (5), Paiement (1). Shots on goal: Washington (on Vanbiesbrouck) 8-13-8—29; New York (on Peeters) 9-14-5—28.

NHL Playoff Schedule

DIVISIONAL FINALS
Patrick Division
N.Y. Rangers 4, Washington 3, OT
Washington 5, N.Y. Rangers 1
Washington 4, N.Y. Rangers 3
April 21: Washington at N.Y. Rangers
April 22: N.Y. Rangers at Washington
x-April 27: Washington at N.Y. Rangers
x-April 29: N.Y. Rangers at Washington
Adams Division
Hartford 4, Montreal 1
Montreal 3, Hartford 1
Montreal 4, Hartford 1
April 22: Montreal at Hartford
April 25: Hartford at Montreal
x-April 27: Montreal at Hartford
x-April 29: Hartford at Montreal
Norris Division
St. Louis 4, Toronto 1
Toronto 5, St. Louis 3
April 22: St. Louis at Toronto
April 24: St. Louis at Toronto
April 26: Toronto at St. Louis
x-April 28: St. Louis at Toronto
x-April 30: Toronto at St. Louis
Smythe Division
Calgary 4, Edmonton 1
Edmonton 4, Calgary 2, OT
April 22: Edmonton at Calgary
April 24: Edmonton at Calgary
April 26: Calgary at Edmonton
x-April 28: Edmonton at Calgary
x-April 30: Calgary at Edmonton
(x-if necessary)

World Championships

(At Moscow)
PRELIMINARY ROUND (PTHAL)

	W	L	T	P	GA
Soviet Union	7	0	0	14	32
Sweden	5	1	1	11	24
Finland	4	2	1	9	28
Canada	3	4	0	6	24
Czechoslovakia	2	4	1	5	17
United States	2	5	0	4	27
West Germany	1	5	0	2	17
Poland	1	6	0	2	16

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Czechoslovakia 3, Canada 2
Soviet Union 5, United States 1

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
KANSAS—Activated Danny Jackson, pitcher, from the disabled list. Sent Al Hrabosky, pitcher, to Omaha of the American Association.
National League
CHICAGO—Placed Lee Smith, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Ron Davis, pitcher, from Iowa of the American Association.
PITTSBURGH—Placed Don Robinson, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Recalled Ray Krawczyk, pitcher, from Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
INDIANA—Named Don Welsh general manager and Bob Salvers general legal counsel.
FOOTBALL
United States Football League
JACKSONVILLE—Named June Jones assistant coach and offensive coordinator; Joe Hoeing defensive coordinator and Pete Rodriguez defensive line coach.
COLLEGE
NORTH CAROLINA-WILMINGTON—Named Robert McPherson basketball coach.
ST. BONAVENTURE—Named Jeff Jackson assistant basketball coach and Mary Waters women's basketball coach.
ST. MARY'S, Calif.—Named Lynn Nance men's basketball coach.

Baseball

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	8	4	.667	—
Detroit	7	3	.700	1
Cleveland	6	5	.545	1½
Baltimore	7	6	.538	1½
Boston	7	6	.538	1½
Toronto	6	6	.500	2
Milwaukee	5	6	.455	2½
West Division				
Oakland	8	5	.615	—
California	8	5	.571	½
Kansas City	7	6	.538	1
Texas	6	6	.500	1½
Minnesota	5	8	.429	2½
Seattle	3	8	.273	3
Chicago	2	10	.167	5½

NATIONAL LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	7	2	.778	—
New York	6	3	.667	1
Pittsburgh	5	3	.625	1½
Montreal	4	4	.500	2½
Philadelphia	3	6	.333	4
Chicago	2	6	.250	4
West Division				
San Francisco	9	4	.692	—
Houston	6	4	.600	½
San Diego	7	5	.583	5½
Atlanta	3	4	.429	3
Cincinnati	4	6	.400	3½
Los Angeles	4	10	.286	5½

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	000 000 100—1	10 2
Boston	000 011 104—6	16 1

Terrell, O'Neal (7), Hernandez (8) and Parrish; Hesser, Crawford (8) and Gedman, W—Terrell, 2-1. L—Hesser, 1-0. Sv—Hernandez (4). HRs—Detroit, Coles (1). Boston, Boggs (1), Rice (3).

Texas	000 220 000—4	6 2
Toronto	000 200 004—7	10 0

Correa, Harris (8) and Sinatro; Key, Eichhorn (5), Henke (9) and S.Martinez, Hearron (10). W—Eichhorn, 1-0. L—Harris, 0-2. Sv—Henke (3).

Baltimore	000 000 000—0	5 4
Cleveland	020 002 01x—7	12 0

Flanagan, D. Martinez (6) and Demosey; Candiotti and Allanson. W—Candiotti, 1-1. L—Flanagan, 1-2.

New York	000 021 030—6	12 0
Kansas City	200 000 020—4	7 4

Whitson, Scarry (7), Fisher (8) and Nelson; Saberhagen (5), Jackson (8) and Sondberg. W—Whitson, 1-1. L—Saberhagen, 1-1. Oakland 011 000 301—6 13 1
California 001 000 100—2 7 0

Langston, Cerutti (7) and Tabler; Witt, Corbett (8) and Brown, Miller (8). W—Langston, 1-2. L—Romanick, 2-1. Sv—Cerutti (1). HRs—Oakland, Canseco (3), Murphy (1). California, Schofield (2).

Minnesota	100 102 100—5	9 1
Seattle	000 101 000—2	4 1

Viola and Salas; Wilcox, Mirabella (4), Swift (6) and Yeager. W—Viola, 3-1. L—Wilcox, 0-2. HRs—Minnesota, Smalley (1). Seattle, G.Thomas (4).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston	000 000 200—2	8 2
Atlanta	020 300 01x—6	13 1

Ryan, DiPino (4), Colbrunn (7), Solano (8) and Ashby; Johnson and Benedict. W—Johnson, 2-0. L—Ryan, 3-2. HRs—Atlanta, Hubbard (1), Horner (2).

Pittsburgh	110 002 000—4	10 1
New York	000 000 002—6	12 0

McWilliams, Guante (8), Clements (9), Winn (9) and Pena; Aquilera, Mauser (7), Leach (9), McDowell (9) and Carter. W—McDowell, 1-0. L—Clements, 0-1. HRs—Pittsburgh, Morrison (2), Brown (3). New York—Carter (3). Knight (3).

Los Angeles	000 100 000—1	3 1
San Francisco	010 201 00x—5	9 0

Honeycutt, Rauss (5), Diaz (8) and Scioscia; Mahler and Brenly. W—Mahler, 1-1. L—Honeycutt, 0-2. HR—Los Angeles, Landreaux (1). San Francisco, C. Davis 2 (3).

(St. Louis at Chicago, ppd., snow)

Soccer

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY
Wales 0, Uruguay 0

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
West Ham 3, Newcastle 1
Watford 1, Nottingham Forest 1

Golf Leaders

Leaders on the Professional Golfers Association tour through April 20:

EARNINGS

	Rds	Money
1. John Mahaffey	34	$247,006
2. Calvin Peete	36	242,888
3. Andy Bean	37	228,604
4. Fuzzy Zoeller	33	211,525
5. Tom Kite	42	196,230
6. Hal Sutton	39	184,968
7. Bernhard Langer	42	177,115
8. Bob Tway	42	176,745
9. Payne Stewart	34	164,747
10. Doug Tewell	37	157,039

SCORING

1. Calvin Peete, 69.89. 2. Paul Azinger, 70.08. 3. Bernhard Langer, 70.33. 4. Scott Hoch, 70.40. 5. Bob Tway, 70.45. 6. Tom Watson, 70.58. 7. Doug Sale Hammond, 70.63. 8. Larry Mize and Tom Kite, 70.64. 10. Andy Bean, 70.70.

AVERAGE DRIVING DISTANCE

1. Davis Love, 279.8. 2. Sandy Lyle, 272.9. 3. Jay Sindelar, 271.4. 4. Greg Norman, 270.8. 5. Tom Purtzer, 270.5. 6. Fred Couples, 270.4. 7. Bill Sander, 269.7. 8. Andy Bean, 269.6. 9. Jodie Mudd, 268.9. 10. Mark O'Meara, 268.2.

DRIVING PERCENTAGE IN FAIRWAY

1. Mike Reid, 454.3. Calvin Peete, 454.3. Tom Kite, .794. 4. Larry Mize, .784. 5. Doug Tewell, .782. 6. Peter Jacobsen, .779. 7. Scott Simpson, .775. 8. Johnny Miller, .772. 9. David Frost, .770. 10. Hale Irwin, .754.

GREENS IN REGULATION

1. Calvin Peete, .759. 2. John Mahaffey, .734. 3. Johnny Miller, .731. 4. Jodie Mudd, .714. 5. Andy Bean, .709. 6. Mark O'Meara, .708. 7. Wayne Levi, .707. 8. Doug Tewell, .704. 9. Tony Sills, .703. 10. Tom Watson, .701.

PUTTS PER GREEN

1. Kenny Knox, 1.728. 2. Calvin Peete, 1.736. 3. Don Pooley, Ben Tway and Hubert Green, 1.747. 6. Jeff Gravelet, 1.750. 7. Bernhard Langer, 1.755. 8. Tom Kite, 1.758. 9. Fuzzy Zoeller, 1.759. 10. Larry Mize, 1.759.

PERCENTAGE OF SUB-PAR HOLES

1. Greg Norman, .245. 2. Andy Bean, .236. 3. Calvin Peete, .229. 4. Donnie Hammond, .226. 5. Fuzzy Zoeller, Bob Tway, Payne Stewart and Paul Azinger, .221. 9. 3 tied with .219.

EAGLES

1. Robert Wrenn, 8. 2. Howard Twitty, Jim Gallagher, Jr., 6. Mike Hulbert and Brian Lietzke, 4. 6. 11 tied with, 3.

Tennis Leaders

MEN
Standings
1. Ivan Lendl, 3,335,042. 2. Anders Jarryd, $344,495. 3. Joakim Nystrom, $223,971. 4. Mats Wilander, $174,716. 5. Boris Becker, $143,803. 6. Stefan Edberg, $134,795. 7. Brad Gilbert, $114,667. 8. Jimmy Connors, $94,843. 9. Yannick Noah, $93,995. 10. Kevin Curren, $85,025.

Tour Points
1. Ivan Lendl, 1,675 points. 2. Joakim Nystrom, 1,148. 3. Jimmy Connors, 725. 4. Mats Wilander, 695. 5. Anders Jarryd, 535. 6. Yannick Noah, 514. 7. Brad Gilbert, 514. 8. Kevin Curren, 487. 9. Stefan Edberg, 442. 10. Tim Mayotte, 425.

Computer Rankings
1. Ivan Lendl, 178.12. 2. John McEnroe, 126.67. 3. Mats Wilander, 119.94. 4. Boris Becker, 85.34. 5. Jimmy Connors, 84.26. 6. Stefan Edberg, 74.08. 7. Joakim Nystrom, 71.84. 8. Yannick Noah, 71.58. 9. Anders Jarryd, 71.24. 10. Kevin Curren, 66.86.

WOMEN
Standings
1. Martina Navratilova, $619,450. 2. Chris Evert Lloyd, $386,425. 3. Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, $238,000. 4. Helena Sukova, $230,025. 5. Pam Shriver, $214,480. 6. Steffi Graf, $191,880. 7. Hana Mandlikova, $149,062. 8. Wendy Turnbull, $102,152. 9. Kathy Jordan, $99,455. 10. Kathy Rinaldi, $94,575.

Tour Points
1. Steffi Graf, 710. 2. Chris Evert Lloyd, 543. 3. Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, 516. 4. Gabriela Sabatini, 326. 5. Kathy Rinaldi, 308. 6. Manuela Maleeva, 190. 7. Stephanie Rehe, 180. 8. Helena Sukova, 175. 9. Hana Mandlikova, 161. 10. Beth Herr, 150.

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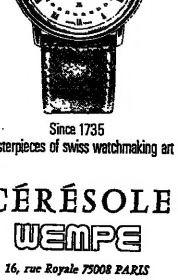
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Pick a Food, Have a Fest

By Mark Fritz
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — You can launch a rocket-powered squash in New Hampshire, skin an eel in North Carolina, stalk asparagus in Michigan, and get a date in California.

Food festivals, where towns honor everything from artichokes to zucchini, are a typically American tribute to local produce, says a woman who took a gastronomic gander at 58 such fests.

"They do have some food festivals in Europe, but I don't think they have them quite like over here," said Alice M. Geffen, coauthor of a new book called "Food Festival."

Geffen said she and her co-author, Carole Berglie, spent three years visiting American festivals, slurping down garlic ice cream, watching crawfish pieces and warily sampling bluefish mousse.

"We went to every single one and we ate everything there and then we went home and tested all the recipes," she said at her home on Long Island.

She said the oddest festival she encountered was the Strange Seafood Exhibition, held every August in Beaufort, North Carolina. Visitors heap their plates with smoked eel, octopus salad, dog clams and such ocean-going weaponry as stingerfish and stingray.

"We had tea made from sea lettuce and a lot of other strange things, some of which we weren't too crazy about," she said.

It does not take a keen sense of smell to tell what is being celebrated in the northern California town of Gilroy in late July, when the Gilroy Garlic Festival is held.

"The garlic wine was lousy but the garlic ice cream was good," Geffen said.

The authors say that California's Coachella Valley is the only region in the Western Hemisphere where dates are grown, and that the Date Festival in Indio, which adopts a Middle Eastern flavor and even features camel races, draws 175,000 visitors a year.

The festivals tend to feature a wild array of contests, but the strangest was the crawfish races at the Crawfish Festival in Breaux Bridge, Louisiana, Geffen said.

"People whoop and holler," she said. "It's just a little bit of lunacy, but it's a lot of fun."

At the International Zucchini Festival in Keene, New Hampshire, one can compete in the Most Peaceful Use of a Vegetable contest and gather around Zuke Central to launch rocket-powered vegetables while signs warn "No Cukes."

Getting ready for the festivals is a feat itself, said Sherri Craichy, a city commissioner in La Belle, Florida, where folks are still recovering from February's Swamp Cabbage Festival.

"People were kind of gearing up all over town, getting cabbage ready, having parties," she said. "The theme is always swamp cabbage. People come from far and wide to see it."

Although most festivals are once-a-year romps, they often play a big part in the local economy.

"It has a tremendous impact," said Carl Simon, president of the Crawfish Festival Merchants Association in Breaux Bridge. "We get in excess of 100,000 people from all over the world."

Geffen has the most festivals listed in Geffen and Berglie's book: seven. Michigan, Virginia and California are tied for second place with four festivals each.

Yale Choir Drops Tour of Europe

Agence France-Presse

WASHINGTON — The Yale Glee Club, one of the United States's best-known singing groups, has canceled a European tour for fear of terrorism, the club's director said here Tuesday.

The group had been scheduled to perform in Scandinavia, West Germany and the Netherlands from May 27 to June 22.

"With 65 young Americans whose performances would be very visibly advertized, it just didn't seem right to me," said the glee club's director, Fenno Heath.

NBC to Give Shows to U. S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The National Broadcasting Co. network, celebrating its 60th anniversary, says it will donate its entire collection of 20,000 television programs from 1948-77 to the Library of Congress.

The 'Ticking Bombs' in U.S. Archives

By Ben A. Franklin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two scenes in Washington that might be out of a John le Carré film:

Take One. In the dim microfilm reading room at the National Archives building on Pennsylvania Avenue, scores of elderly Americans sit in rows before film-reading machines, poring over the brightly projected images of genealogical files. More than 80 percent of the requests to use archive records are from ordinary people: many white-haired walk-ins trying, late in life, to construct a family tree. Among the amateurs, however, are the more focused faces of anonymous professionals. These are the Nazi-hunters.

Take Two. Up on Capital Hill, in the silence of the long, empty corridors of the motel-modern James Madison annex of the Library of Congress, the hiss of air conditioning seems intrusive; the atmosphere bespeaks isolation from the world.

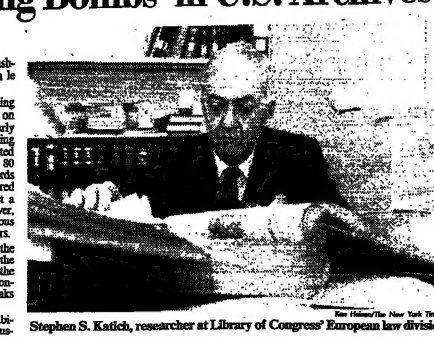
The camera pans across a weaven of cubicles in the European law division, then focuses on a corner where sits Stephen S. Katich, a Yugoslav-born lawyer. There, on this day, in 1983, a young Justice Department official keeps an appointment with this scholar, a library employee who is a specialist in European law.

For more than 30 years, since 1949, soon after Andrija Artukovic entered the country under an alias, the United States has been fumbling attempts to deport him as a former minister of the Nazi/ numerous wartime puppet state in Yugoslavia. He was the highest-ranking Nazi collaborator to escape to the United States after World War II. Now, in 1983, the Justice Department has come to find out if Katich can nail the case shut.

The law division's shelves contain rows of volumes of *zakonit*, or laws, in the difficult Croatian language. These are the statutes of Hitler's puppet Yugoslav regime. Many of them bear Artukovic's signature as minister of the interior, actually head of the police. When Katich reads them, the volumes begin to link the interior minister to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Serbs, Jews and Gypsies from 1941 to 1945. In February 1986, Artukovic was deported. He is now on trial in Yugoslavia for war crimes.

The deportation was one result of the little-known scholarly detective work by clerks in the files. Among the others are the recent evidence that the claims to heroism as a guerrilla by Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines were false; the unmasking of U. S. complicity after World War II in the cover-up of the SS officer Klaus Barbie; and, still unfolding, the uproar over charges that Kurt Waldheim, former secretary-general of the United Nations, falsified his war record in the Balkans.

Robert Wolfe, longtime chief military archivist of the United States's official attic, said archival professionalism explained why, unknown to their custodians, there were still "ticking bombs" in the files — potentially sensational material that the archives does not know it has.



Ken Heiner/The New York Times

Stephen S. Katich, researcher at Library of Congress' European law division.

The Barbie and Waldheim records were available for years, Wolfe said. "I won't say these records haven't been used because I wouldn't know. People can use the microfilm reading room at night and we may steer them in the right direction, but we don't have time to look at what they're doing."

Military records, millions of pages of captured German and Japanese documents, form a large part of the archives' mammoth burden, estimated at three billion pages.

"The National Archives exists to take in the permanently valuable records created by federal agencies, civil and military, and one federal activity was fighting a war between 1941 and 1945," Wolfe said. "You capture records of this kind for immediate use as battlefield intelligence and then for longer-range historical use, and also for military government and occupation purposes, one of the occupation purposes being to punish war crimes. So eventually we pick up all these records, incorporated by use as federal documents. Then the question is, what do we do with them after the war is over and after we've used them?

"When we're so loaded with records that we can't find space for them and they are moldering away, we have to decide how much we have space to keep and how much we can keep under intellectual control. We keep about 2 or 5 percent. The wartime records run higher, I would say 5 percent. But there is still too much to review and index."

Looking for the documentary needle in the haystack of the archives' billions of sheets of paper and reels of microfilm — the Marcos file alone takes up 1.5 million pages — was described by Wolfe as a process of "looking at a map with the zoom lens."

"You begin by looking at the whole map. Then you focus down to a corner, the larger image of the smaller part of your interest. That's the only way you can keep from being swamped."

The archives' openness to searchers is unrestrained. The United States itself is sometimes the target.

"As an example," Wolfe said, "there was no reason in the world that we would have kept beyond a certain amount of time the rosters, the personnel records of those Americans assigned to be present at the atomic bomb testing in the immediate postwar period. We were getting ready to consider throwing them away when suddenly genetic damage began to show up among these people and there were suits against the government. Lawyers came piling in here. If they had come later we might have said, 'We didn't keep the records, we've thrown them away.'

"And we don't interpret our records. That's one way that you can politicize an archive. If you are going to interpret the records of history, the next thing is selecting the records. And the next step after that would be declaring to keep only records that are safe and throwing the others away.

"If archivists could predict what, in the next decade, are going to be the ticking bombs and the important issues, then we should be running the government. In a democracy, in an open society, you have to refrain from knowing better than your researchers."

PEOPLE

'Autopsy' of a Recluse

A "psychological autopsy" of Howard Hughes indicates that the groundwork for the billionaire recluse's emotional problems was laid early in his life and was exacerbated by head injuries in several car and plane accidents and addiction to codeine as a pain-reliever. Raymond D. Fowler, a psychologist, wrote in Psychology Today magazine that "a series of traumas, such as Hughes had, greatly increases the probability of brain damage" and "may have been both a cause and an effect" of Hughes's emotional problems. Fowler, treasurer of the American Psychological Association, was hired by lawyers for Hughes's estate to posthumously probe the eccentric's psyche. Hughes died in 1976 at age 70, having lived his last years in darkened hotel rooms, where he lay in bed naked and unwashed. Fowler said. Hughes limited his contacts to a few employees, who he kept alive and catered to his obsessions. Fowler, who examined thousands of Hughes's papers and transcripts of interviews with people who knew him, said Hughes suffered from an "avoidance personality disorder," nurtured from infancy by an overly protective mother. As a boy he was shy, had difficulty making friends and avoided social contacts. He adopted his mother's fears about his health and became obsessively concerned about germs, Fowler said. Hughes was a famous womanizer in his 20s but never established close relationships with either of his wives and reverted to the reclusive habits of his childhood, Fowler said.

□

A woman who tipped the scale at 352 pounds (160 kilograms) and a man who weighed 341 when they entered a hospital weight-loss program got stapled and hitched. Darlene Hogan, 30, and Jim Hill, 32, on their way to their goal of losing 200 pounds each after having their stomachs stapled, were married aboard the former ocean liner Queen Mary at Long Beach, California. Hogan was down to 257 pounds and Hill weighed 236.

□

The "White House official," introduced as an expert on monetary policy, peered quizzically at reporters and exclaimed, "You all look awful familiar. Were some of you on the Greyhound with me and Edna?" The speaker, wearing wet clothes and baseball cap, was Jim Varney, who plays the noisy, talkative next-door-neighbor Ernest P. Worrell in American television commercials. The joke on the White House press corps was orchestrated by Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, who had announced a briefing on "economic monetary policy and so forth." Varney, asked if he had any thoughts on the rise of the yen, said: "I get a yen every now and then."

□

The sex expert Ruth Westheimer, the golfer Nancy Lopez, the opera singer Marilyn Horne and Hilde Derickson, flight attendant on the TWA flight hijacked to Beirut in summer, are among the 10 Outstanding Mothers of 1986 named by the National Mother's Day Committee. Others were the Olympic runner Valerie Brisco-Hooks, the actresses Carmen de Lavallade and Janet Leigh, the newsmaster Judy Licht and Marjorie Margolies, and Beatrice Coleman, head of the underwear company Maidenform Inc.

□

Details about Maria Shriver's wedding dress are a closely kept secret but insiders say her gown and the one her mother, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, will wear would both cost in the five-figure range — if they were not gifts from the designer Christian Dior. Ethel Kennedy, aunt of the bride and widow of Robert F. Kennedy, says the Kennedy clan starts gathering today at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, for Shriver's marriage Saturday to the muscleman and actor Arnold Schwarzenegger. The family will head to Boston on Sunday for a $100-a-plate fund-raiser for Joseph P. Kennedy 2d, candidate for the 8th Congressional District.

□

Though the 60th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's reign is not until Dec. 25, Irish government-sponsored celebrations of the event — approved of by most Japanese, according to opinion polls — will take place on Hirohito's 85th birthday, April 29. They will include a ceremony at Tokyo's Kokugikan sumo stadium, where the emperor goes to watch his favorite sport twice a year.

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